The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 61. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Spencer, Indiana, had a $20,000 fire yesterday.

—The Pittsburgh secession bill has been laid over in the House.

—Pendleton will appear before the Investigating Committee to-day.

—Eastman, Colby & Co., lumber dealers of Rochester, N. Y., have failed for $400,000.

—The House at Harrisburg has concluded to shut down on new business after March 24th.

—The Wilmington Conference Academy, of Dover, Del., was burned yesterday. Loss $50,000. Fully insured.

—Baird, Farnham & Morri's lumber and shingle mill at Cedar Rapids, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $18,000.

—The explanations in Congress yesterday left the Democratic members of that committee in a rather awkward position.

—The lakes are pretty clear of ice. The "Golden Eagle," the first vessel of the season, put into Sandusky harbor yesterday.

—During a storm yesterday in Southern Kansas hailstones as large as hens' eggs fell in abundance, and fairly covered the ground.

—Judge Whitman, of the Supreme Court Commission of Ohio, resigned yesterday and Gov. Hayes nominated Thomas I. Ashborn to fill the vacancy.

—The jury in the case of Josephus Sooy the defaulting State Treasurer of New Jersey, brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

—"Ought we to go and see the poor dear?" is the awful question which Mrs. Belknap's female aquaintances want referred to a special committee.

—The new French Ministry had no Council yesterday. They have postponed the presentation of their programme until the organization of the chamber is completed.

—One hundred and twenty-four graduates received diplomas at the commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, yesterday.

—An adverse report of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives upon the petition of Allen Wilson asking for an extension of a sewing machine patent was laid upon the table yesterday.

—Instructions were sent from the War office yesterday to the Commander of the Department of Texas instructing him to preserve strict neutrality; and also to take into custody all troops who cross the Texan border from Mexico.

—The Committee on Arrangements for the inauguration of the Freedmens' Monument to President Lincoln in Washington City on the 14th of April next, have issued an address inviting the friends of impartial freedom, equal rights and free institutions, to join in the exercises. The orator for the occasion is Frederick Douglass.

—The former officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank of New York have escaped through the meshes of the law, from responsibility for false swearing, on the ground that when they signed the statement, the penalty for perjury had ceased to apply under the statute. The defense will bring more credit to the counsel than to the clients.

—Great excitement prevails in Brussels over the discovery of an extensive defalcation in the National Bank there. It appears that 5,000,000 francs have been embezzled by one of the clerks. A man suspected to be the guilty party was arrested yesterday on the steamer City of Paris, at Queenstown, as she was about leaving for New York.

—In the Senate yesterday the proposed amendment, to the Constitution, of Senator Morton, that the President and Vice President be elected by the direct vote of the people was discussed, and it was agreed that a joint resolution favoring the amendment should be reported by the committee, the committee reserved however the right, to oppose the passage of the resolution.

—Thirty-nine shoemakers, members of the Order of St. Crispin, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, in New York city, yesterday, to answer indictments of conspiracy and misdemeanor found against them by the grand jury upon evidence that they had endeavored to incite, by undue means, fellow creaftsmen to join them in a strike against the boss shoemakers of the city.

—The town of Hazel Green, in the south east corner of Grant county, Wisconsin, near the Illinois State line, which place has about 1,000 inhabitants, mostly lead miners, was struck by a tornado yesterday about four o'clock. Messengers were dispatched to Galena and Dubuque for doctors to care for the injured. Nine persons were killed or injured. Twenty-six buildings were destroyed.

—The visit of the Prince of Wales to India has been followed by a fearful and wonderful outburst of Oriental poetry. Much of it is sufficiently unintelligible to be admired by the seekers of a new "voice" in song, and for their edification we quote two verses, literally translated from a Persian poem of welcome: "Clouds pass swiftly the moon. If his intellect had not harrowed them they would have fled more swiftly, as if the implacable Major had passed to the subject Minor—there being no consequence of the first figure.—Now that the Prince has come, no flower complains of the flower; like bird is not afraid of the fowler's net; and the candles is in love with the snuffers!"

—Alex. McClure, in the Philadelphia *Times*, is paying considerable attention to Pittsburgh matters. His latest outgiving is to the effect that "Pittsburgh has actually succeeded in getting a Legislative Committee to investigate some official rascalities that are trifling in comparison with those which could easily be unearthed by any determined inquiry into Philadelphia municipal affairs. The management of our Water Works, for instance, would prove a rich lead for an investigating committee really bent on going to the bottom of things. But it is encouraging to see the little Tweeds of the Smoky City overhauled, and it will be still more encouraging if they shall be put through a severe course of sprouts."

—Gratiot Washburn, son of Minister Washburn, and Secretary of Legation at Petersburg, is understood to have resigned in obedience to an imperative request. Minister Washburn heard nothing of his son's connection with the business of the circus, for which he advertised while at home, till the reports reached Paris in American papers. Minister Washburn undertook immediately to find out the facts. The proprietors of the American Circus denied everything, but the tell-tale advertisement sufficiently testified to the young man's act. Accordingly Mr. Washburn telegraphed his son at Berlin, while the latter was on his way to St. Petersburg, a sharp demand for resignation, which was complied with. Mr. Washburn was satisfied from his inquiries that Gratiot had been thoughtless rather than intentionally wrong, but believed the improper association and the carelessness deserved punishment.

—After all, there is a dispute, as to whether the Little Emma mine is so badly "played out." Prof. Silliman still maintains his faith in the Emma mine. He believes it is only necessary to work through the temporary interruption to find a continuation of the rich ore. This is an opinion that is very common among miners, and many persons believe the Little Emma to be one of the great mines of the world. Senator Jones says if the Comstock lode had been treated like the Little Emma it would have been deserted, and the wonderful deposits now in full sight would have remained undiscovered. The claim of ex-Senator Stewart and others originally interested in the Emma mine is that they believed it to be what they represented. There is now a suggestion that the original holders will get the stock, believed now to be worthless, and will then proceed to develop the mine. This would be a curious ending to the long controversy.

—The New York *Times* has put the *Tribune* in the pillory of parallel columns. In May, 1871, when Schenck started for Europe, the *Tribune* thus let itself out: "A new element enters into this brilliant category with our new Minister. Thus far only the eminence and the culture of the East have been represented in these higher walks of diplomacy. But Gen. Schenck, while he is deficient in none of the minor morals of life, while he is equally at home in the field, the salon and the forum, brings to his new work the breadth and freshness of perception, the directness and integrity of intellectual methods, which seem characteristic of the best class of Western men. The line of our envoys will not be tarnished by his name." In March, 1876, it thus took back its grandiloquent prophecy: "Ours is the proud satisfaction of having not only given to Great Britain the original rules of this noble game, but of having added thereto one more, and illustrated the play, that 'our knave beats a queen.' Under the circumstances, a little less music on the Schenck business from the *Tribune* would be in order.

"Since Belknap resigns
And Morrill declines,"
The president said, as he laughed,
"Between me and you,
There's but one thing to do,
So I nominate you, Mr. Taft."

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The House Still Agitated Over the Belknap Case.

The Responsibility for Marsh's Escaps Discussed.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1876.

SENATE.

Draws in Ohio River Bridges.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a resolution of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce opposing any change in the present law requiring a draw in any bridges to be erected over the Ohio river. Referred.

Admission of New Mexico.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, the bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

After amendment the bill was passed.

The Chair then announced that the consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar would be resumed at the point where it was left off yesterday.

The President's Salary.

The first bill was that of Mr. Wright, reducing the salary of the President of the United States to $25,000 per annum, but before it was considered the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Specie Question.

Mr. COX, of New York, at the request of his colleague, Mr. Hewitt, offered a resolution reciting from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that between the 31st of January and the 24th of February there was an increase of coin and bullion in the Treasury to the amount of over $18,000,000, and that between the 24th of February and 29th of February there was a reduction of over $20,000,000, that these great fluctuations in so short a time required explanation, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to examine the books of the Treasury Department, if necessary, and the officers thereof, to ascertain the cause of such fluctuations, and also to ascertain whether legal tender notes received for the resumption of National bank notes are kept as a special fund, or whether they are held in common with the other money. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Appropriations.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair) on the Legislative and Judicial appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, on the general subject of finance.

Messrs. HASKINS and WILLIS also addressed the House on the currency question. The latter said that the only relation the Government should sustain to banking should be to secure these three ends: First, uniformity; second, convertibility into gold at demand; and, third, absolute security to the bill holder. Any other remedy involved delay, and possibly increased the fever for greenbacks in disregard of all consideration, morality and sound policy.

The Belknap Case.

The committee rose without action, and Mr. PASS, a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, proceeded to make a personal explanation in reference to insinuations conveyed in two of the speeches of his colleague on the committee, (Blackburn), that the Republican members of that committee had taken no part in the Belknap investigation until the proof was all in, signed and sealed. He showed that no notice whatever had been given to the Republican members of the committee until after the testimony of Marsh had been taken. He called attention to the fact that although the meeting at which Marsh testified was held on Tuesday, the regular day of meeting, it contained evidence that he had been before the committee on the previous day (Monday), that he asked why the Republican members of the committee had not been advised of that Monday's meeting. He spoke of Dr. Tomlinson, whose mission to Washington had been to fix up the matter, as having been a messenger between Marsh and the committee. It was after such secret proceedings as those that the House had been dramatically told, not once only, but several times, that certain members of the committee had not crossed the threshold of the committee room until the proof was all in, signed and sealed. If they had not, there was, therefore, greater reason why they should have been notified of this special and important case. The record of the committee showed that there had been only two meetings of the committee up to the time of this investigation.

Reverting to the discharge of the witness Marsh, he (Pass) dissented distinctly and unequivocally to the statement of Blackburn that the witness had been discharged with the knowledge of the entire committee. One of the Republican members of the committee (meaning himself) had strenuously opposed the discharge of the witness, and had stated some reasons why, but the witness had been discharged at 11:30 o'clock that day. Objections had been made in the presence of the committee alone after 11 o'clock that day, when the resignation of Secretary Belknap had been notified to the committee. The two subjects had been a matter of discussion.

The reasons which he (Bass) had stated against the discharge of Marsh were that Marsh was the sole witness in the case, and that his testimony was uncorroborated; that if the Secretary of War should be a witness before the committee, and should contradict Marsh's testimony, it would be necessary to recall Marsh; and, further, that the safety of the committee (regarding its own reputation) would not allow the discharge of the witness pending the proceedings. The discussion on these two questions (jurisdiction after the resignation of the Secretary and the discharge of the witness) had lasted several minutes. Then a single question had been put to the witness by Mr. Blair, counsel for Belknap, the witness having been called in for that purpose, and thereupon, without any question having been asked of any member of the committee, and on the sole request of the witness, he was discharged by the chairman. The witness had then stated that he desired to leave for New York on the one o'clock train, as he expressed it, and the Chairman offered to go with him and get his fees, and said that if he had not time to get them before the train left he would send them to him by mail. Marsh then inquired as to the contract between himself and Evans, and the Chairman stated that he would send it to him by mail in a few days. The witness then left the room, and he (Bass) had not seen him since. These were the facts in the case. This man Marsh had testified to the most grave and serious charges against a high officer of the Government, and those charges had been sufficiently proved to justify a demand for immediate impeachment, but the charges were wholly and utterly uncorroborated. Evidence had been given by the witness as to certain certificates of deposit that were sent to the Secretary of War. Would it not have been judicious at least to have detained the witness until the bank had been applied to for corroborating evidence?

As to Knott's proposition that the detention of the witness would have been an assault, he (Bass) regarded that as a preposterous absurdity. It had been charged by gentlemen on the other side that other people were responsible for the escape of the witness, and it had been asked if they could detain him. The answer was that he could have been detained, as he had been brought, by a subpœna. What evidence was there that the subpœna had lost its force at 11:30 o'clock on Thursday? The witness would have remained in obedience to the subpœna, or if he had escaped while under it an attachment could have been immediately issued against him, and an officer sent in pursuit of him in the next train, who would have returned him to the custody of the House for incarceration.

Mr. CLYMER, chairman of the committee, replied to Mr. Bass, prefacing his remarks with a statement that he would not have said a word on the subject were it not that the recollection of his colleague (Bass) differed essentially and thoroughly from the recollection of every other gentleman on the committee, so that his colleague stood in the attitude of one witness did against four. He proceeded to read extracts from the statements of Danford, Blackburn and himself, and from the records of the committee, in order to refute Mr. Bass' statements, but he was interrupted by Mr. DANFORD, who asserted that there was not the slightest discrepancy between his (Danford's) and Bass' statements.

Mr. CLYMER said that he would leave the House and country to judge of that. If the statement of the gentleman from New York was correct, then it was impossible for the statements made by the other four members of the committee to be correct. He wished to state, once for all, that if any member of the committee (when the witness Marsh left the room) had made the slightest suggestion that he should be detained, neither himself nor any other member of the committee would have made the slightest objection. To state that he (Clymer) was responsible for Marsh's discharge more than any other member of the committee was to state what was neither just nor fair. He was willing to share the full responsibility for it with every other member of the committee. He repeated his belief that there was no legal power in the committee to have detained Marsh, and that his detention by the committee would have been an outrage and wrong.

Mr. BLACKBURN said he had no doubt that the House was as sick of personal explanations growing out of the transaction as the country, and the Republican party were sick of the transaction itself. He had no doubt that the gentleman from New York meant to tell the truth, and he was only sorry that that gentleman's statements were not corroborated by either the committee or the record.

Mr. BLACKBURN then proceeded to disprove from the record of the committee Mr. Bass' statement that the committee had only two meetings before Marsh was telegraphed for, and he repeated that from the day that Congress convened until Marsh's testimony had been completed and signed neither of the Republican members of the committee had crossed the threshold of the committee room, although having notice of the regular meetings of the committee, and that neither of them would have ever come, doubtless, if a special messenger had not been sent for them. The suggestion of the gentleman (Bass) in regard to the detention of Marsh had reference only to holding him until he was cross-examined, and he dared that gentleman to deny the statement that he never did oppose the discharge of the witness after cross-examination. He (Blackburn) denied that Marsh had made any such statement as that he was going to leave on the 1 o'clock train. Referring to Mr. Bass having left the committee room in order to have a conference with the President, he suggested that he had entertained a hope that the recently vacated War office was about to be filled by a member of the committee which had unhorsed its late occupant. Whether Mr. Bass had been sent for to be converted into Secretary of War or to advise the President and counsel in regard to the prosecution of Marsh, he (Blackburn) did not know. The Executive, the gentleman from New York and the Lord only did know. If that gentleman wanted Marsh detained, why had he not suggested it to the President or to the Attorney General to stop him? That gentleman (Bass) had sat in the committee room, assenting by his silence to the discharge of Marsh, as had every other member of the committee. Whether he (Bass) had acted in good taste or had illustrated his appreciation of fair treatment, he (Blackburn) was willing to leave the House and country to determine. He repeated that the gentleman (Bass) never did object to the discharge of Marsh after his cross-examination, and that he saw the witness leave the room without making a single objection.

Mr. BASS insisted that the record of the committee bore out his original statement that the committee had held only two meetings prior to telegraphing for Marsh, these meetings being on the 16th and 18th of February. As to the suggestion about his advising the Attorney General or the President to stop the escape of Marsh, he regarded it as too ridiculous for comment. The only tribunal in the world that had jurisdiction of Marsh was the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, subordinate to the authority of the House. The witness had been discharged before any Republican member of the committee had any knowledge of it. How could the Republican members of the committee be known when the chairman left the committee room with the witness what directions were to be given to him? Denunciations had been hurled at him by mail. Marsh then inquired as to the contract between himself and Evans, and the Chairman stated that he would send it to him by mail in a few days. The witness then left the room, and he (Bass) had not seen him since. These were the facts in the case. This man Marsh had testified to the most grave and serious charges against a high officer of the Government, and those charges had been sufficiently proved to justify a demand for immediate impeachment, but the charges were wholly and utterly uncorroborated. Evidence had been given by the witness as to certain certificates of deposit that were sent to the Secretary of War. Would it not have been judicious at least to have detained the witness until the bank had been applied to for corroborating evidence?

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FOREIGN ADVICES.

FRANCE.

The New Cabinet.

PARIS, March 10.—The *Journal Official* this morning formally announces the new Cabinet. It is composed as stated yesterday.

The *Republique Francaise*, the organ of Gambetta, strongly attacks the constitution of the Cabinet. The writer says it is unacceptable and in contradiction to the resolution adopted by the Republican Union recently at Versailles, to the effect that they would only support a homogeneous Cabinet which is firmly resolved to administer the laws in a thoroughly republican sense, conformably to the will of the Constitution and the will of the nation. This Cabinet is not a Ministry of the mejority, but of a coterie. The time for such arrangements is past. It must be well understood that a grave error has been committed, and that this ministerial combination violated one of the essential rules of a parliamentary Government.

The *Rappel* and *Evenement* also express dissatisfaction with the new Ministry. The journals of other politics generally approve the selections.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gen. Schenck.

LONDON, March 10.—In the House of Commons this evening George Anderson, one of the members for Glasgow, asked the Government if it was true that Gen Schenck, the American Minister, had with drawn at the demand of Great Britain Robert Burke, one of the Under Secretaries for the Foreign Department, replied that there was the slightest foundation for the report that the British Government demanded the recall of Schenck. The declaration was greeted with loud cheers.

TURKEY.

The Herzegovinian Refugees.

VIENNA, March 10.—The Governor of Dalmatia has informed the Austrian Government that the refugees from Herzegovina will not listen to further persuasion or promises of money to enable them to return to their homes. The insurgent chiefs say they are willing to return with an Austrian escort, which is refused.

JAPAN.

War Declared Against Corea.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—War broke out between Japan and Corea on Wednesday. Japan declared war, and has blockaded Corean ports.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

OIL CITY, March 10, 1876.

River eight feet three inches and falling.

BROWNSVILLE, March 10, 1876.

River ten feet three inches and rising slowly.

RICE'S LANDING, March 10, 1876.

River nine feet one inch and rising. Weather cloudy.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 10, 1876.

River eight feet three inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, March 10, 1876.

River stationary; 4 feet on shoals. Arrived—Eldyville, Cairo; Brassford, Burkesville. Departed—Eldyville, Cairo.

CAIRO, March 10, 1876.

Arrived—Glencoe, New Orleans, 3 P. M. Departed—Sam Brown, St. Louis, noon; Hillman, Nashville, 2 P. M.; J. W. Mills, Clinton, Iowa, 1; Glencoe, St. Louis, 4 River 19 feet 2 inches; rising. Clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, March 10, 1876.

Arrived—Mitchel, Keokuk. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Mithell, Dubuque. River risen one inch. Cloudy and very warm, betokening a heavy storm; rain to-night.

MEMPHIS, March 10, 1876.

The river fell 7 inches. Clear and warm. Arrived—Ruth, White river; Legal Tender, Arkansas river. Departed—Shinkle and Rolden Rule, Cincinnati; Future City, St. Louis; Church, New Orleans; Joe Williams, Ohio river.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10, 1876.

Clear and pleasant. Arrived—Natchez, Vicksburg. Departed—Thompson Dean, Memphis; Fanchon and Camden, Vicksburg. Up—Illinois, 12 M.; Sherlock, 6 P. M. Arrived—Bismarck, 8 P. M.

LITTLE ROCK, March 10, 1876.

River 7 feet; falling. Arrived—Pine Bluff. Departed—Nellie Peck, New Orleans; Bruno, Dardanelles.

CINCINNATI, March 10, 1876.

River sixteen feet 2 inches; falling. Fair and warm. Arrived — Emma Graham; Pittsburgh; Mary Miller, St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, March 10, 1876.

Clear and warm. River fallen 3 inches; 8 feet 2 inches in Canal and 6 feet 2 inches in chute on falls.

Pork Packing Statistics.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Secretary Howard, of the Chicago Pork Packers' Association, reports the aggregate packing of hogs at Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville and Milwaukee for the season of 1875-6 at 321,262; average net weight, 216.67 pounds; per centage of shrinkage allowed for Cincinnati and St. Louis, 19 per cent. from gross weights. The average yield of lard per hog is reported at 35.44 pounds, equal to a reported production of 345,659 tierces. Barreled pork made is reported at 5,772 clear, 299,481 mess pork, 2,054 M. O. pork, 24,636 prime mess pork, 14,460 extra prime pork, 11,213 family mess pork, 4,999 rump pork, 3,198 butt pork, total 361,031 barrels in the six cities.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Liquor Dealers Before the House Ways and Means Committee.

THE POST TRADERSHIPS INVESTIGATION.

Proposed Equalization of Soldiers' Bounties.

Rumored Corruption Among Prominent Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1876.

District of Columbia Investigation.

At the investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia and the Board of Audit one witness testified that he put down about 8,000 feet of paving, amounting to $1,600, and he had never received anything but a glass of ale and a cigar. Finley and Stewart were the contractors.

The Post Tradership Investigation.

Chas. Nordhoff, chief of the *Herald* Bureau, appeared before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day in obedience to a summons. The Chairman called his attention to two telegrams appearing on the 7th and 8th, in which was a statement concerning the omission to investigate the so-called Kentucky Central railroad claims in connection with Belknap while Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were here, and statements affecting the Chairman personally. Nordhoff called attention to the wording of his dispatch: "It is asserted," etc. He said he had no knowledge of himself, and that he made statements upon the authority of General H. V. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that he went to the General Wednesday morning, and asked him whether the facts as stated were susceptible of proof. The General said: "Undoubtedly," and that he would go to a member of the committee and give him the name of the witness.

Representative Danford, of the committee, said that late yesterday afternoon Gen. Boynton told him he would give him the name of the witness. This fact Danford communicated to Clymer, who said he preferred examining Nordhoff first.

A subpœna was issued for Gen. Boynton, and this afternoon took a recess.

Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson appeared before the committee this afternoon, and reported that he was unable to serve the subpœna on General Boynton, he having left this morning for Cincinnati.

Mr. Danford said General Boynton informed him late yesterday afternoon that he was prepared to give the name of the witness at that time, as he expected to leave Washington to-day for Cincinnati on business, and subsequently he received a telegram stating that Secretary Thompson's name of the witness, nor did he recollect that General Boynton previously gave the name.

Mr. Clymer thought that Gen. Boynton was derelict in not communicating the name to the committee before he left.

The committee directed a telegram to be sent to Gen. Boynton for his immediate return.

Mr. Bonnafor, of Philadelphia, summoned as a witness, was excused until next week, and the committee adjourned till Monday.

Rumored Corruption Among Prominent Democrats.

Rumors have been privately circulated to the effect that evidence has been discovered of corruption on the part of three Democrats of national reputation, and that the proofs will soon be publicly made known, with all their startling particulars. It is mysteriously said the parties are Gen. H. Pendleton, Thomas A. Hendricks and Samuel J. Randall. As to Mr. Pendleton, he will not appear before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department at his own volition next week, to answer a public statement concerning him in connection with the payment of money by the Secretary of War claimed to be due to the Bowler estate, of which Pendleton was trustee. This gentleman has already declined that any improper influence was used by him to procure a settlement of the claim. The witness to be named by General Boynton will testify on this subject before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and Mr. Pendleton will be heard in his own behalf.

The charge against Gov. Hendricks has also been denied by himself and friends, who say he had nothing whatever to do with the Gatling gun contract, as has been charged, while a Senator. He merely introduced one of his constituents, General Love, to Secretary Belknap, and from the latter ended so far as he was concerned.

With regard to Mr. Randall, the charge is improper connection with matters affecting the Philadelphia navy yard, but there is nothing before the Committee on Naval Affairs in the shape of a charge, or even an intimation, of wrong-doing against him. He has asked the committee to thoroughly examine the matter, although he and his friends utterly deny that he has done anything whatever on which even a suspicion of dishonesty can rest.

The Liquor Traffic.

The Wine and Spirit Traders' Association of the United States were before the Ways and Means Committee of the House to-day, advocating a plan for the reorganization of the internal revenue service. The proposition is to reduce the existing tax of seventy-nine cents per gallon to fifty cents, to require the payment of the tax at the distilleries, to redistrict the supervising officials, and make their positions permanent, with an annual advance of pay for meritorious services, and to require frequent change of clerks in addition to the present clauses of the law in regard to rectifiers, and also proposed that the producers of grape brandy and cider brandy shall have the right to sell at the place of manufacture at retail. Statements as to the uselessness of the gauging system in wholesale liquor dealing establishments were made, and it was argued that the stamp tax system facilitated the commission of frauds.

Equalization of Bounties.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has decided to report and recommend for passage a bill to equalize the bounties of all United States soldiers and sailors who served for any time in the late civil war. The measure agreed on by the committee is substantially the same bill that passed the House and Senate, but failed on amendment last year, as it provides for making all bounties equal to eight dollars per month for the whole time of service, taking into account, however, all local payments of bounty.

Trial of the Treasury Robbers.

The trial of R. B. Hallock, one of the persons indicted for the larceny of $47,000 from the Treasury in June last, has begun. The trial of W. Hartman, accused of the same offence, will begin on the 15th inst.

WONDERFUL PHENOMENA.

A Rain of Flesh—Two Acres of Ground Covered With It.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Captain J. B. Bent, a retired lawyer of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and a gentleman well known for reliability, arrived in Louisville to-night with specimens of flesh which fell last Friday in Bath county. The flesh covered two acres of ground, and resembled mutton, and left traces of blood on the ground where such were touched by falling flakes. Chickens and hogs devoured it with evident relish. The heavens were clear, the sun shone, and only a slight cloud was seen in the air at the time—2 P. M., March 31. Quantities of the flesh have been preserved. That brought to Louisville was given to Prof. Lawrence, a well known scientist, who says no doubt it is animal flesh. He proposes making an examination to-morrow. Hundreds of persons are willing to attest with affidavits to the truthfulness of the entire matter.

Fatal Accident.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Specials to the *Enquirer* and *Gazette* say: The second span of the Scioto Valley Railroad bridge now being constructed across the river at Chillicothe fell this afternoon, precipitating ten or fifteen workmen a distance of thirty feet into the river. Byron Leach was killed, and several more or less seriously injured, none of them fatally.

Protect Your Children.

Far better than all the cough syrups manufactured, is the saving of your children's feet warm, dry and comfortable, by supplying them with the best of boots and shoes. And what is good for them is also good for the children of a larger growth. Imperfect protection of the feet at this season often sows the seeds of consumption. Without doubt the best and cheapest shoes and boots in the two cities are to be had at R. Taggart's, No. 1256 Federal street, Allegheny. Retails at wholesale prices. From 25c to $2.00 saved on every pair of boots or shoes bought at his store. Be wise in time; it is madness to defer.

Wine, Ale and Beer Glasses.

in great variety at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 99 Smithfield street.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Pittsburgh Secession Bill Laid Over.

PETITIONS FROM OIL REFINERS AND ALDERMEN.

An Appropriation of $170,000 for Morganza.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1876.

SENATE.

Passed Finally.

The following bills passed finally:

Bill No. 132, An act to provide for changing the location of the principal office of certain corporations.

Bill No. 133, An act to establish a nautical school in the city of Philadelphia.

Bill No. 186, An act authorizing wardens of penitentiaries of the State to subscribe for and distribute papers or periodicals to the convicts.

Laid Over.

Bill No. 100, An act to repeal an act, entitled "A supplement to several acts incorporating the City of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries, &c.," was laid over.

Passed Second Reading.

Bill No. 141, An act to amend an act of April 28, A. D. 1873, entitled "An act to re-organize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania," be so amended as to attach the new township of Collier, in the county of Allegheny, to the Twenty-second Congressional district, passed second reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

No New Business After 24th March.

Mr. STOTZER offered the caucus resolution forbidding the introduction of new business after the 24th of March, which was agreed to with only two dissenting votes.

Petitions.

Mr. THORNTON presented petitions of citizens of Allegheny asking an increase of jurisdiction of aldermen.

Also, a petition of oil refiners remonstrating against the passage of a bill regulating the sale of petroleum.

Bills Passed.

The following bills passed third reading.

Bill No. 92, An act requiring the Judges of the Supreme Court to file written opinions, and to designate such as they may deem necessary for publication.

Bill No. 96, An act to confirm conveyances of lands made by savings fund, building and loan associations, after the expiration of the term of their charter's existence.

Bills No. 99, An act relative to appeals from judgments of Aldermen or Justices of the Peace.

Senate bill No. 18, An act relating to bail for stay of execution in cases where such bail is likely to prove insolvent.

Pension to a Soldier.

Unanimous consent was given to Mr. MORGANS, of Lawrence, to call up the bill granting a pension to Joseph McCallister, a soldier of the war of 1812, which passed second reading.

The Interest Rate.

He also presented a petition from the citizens of Lawrence county asking that an act be passed making the legal interest six per cent., with power to increase for a greater or less rate.

The Morganza Appropriation.

The Committee on Appropriations has passed the Morganza Appropriation of $170,000, with conditions which will place the matter entirely in the hands of Managers and Superintendent within the control of the Board of State Charities. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the sum for the Morganza property is to be paid in eight annual payments. There will be other legislation to carry out the recommendations of the Investigating Committee. K.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE father of Rev. Dr. Pearson, of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, died this week.

REV. WM. WALLACE will preach at Castle Shannon to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

REV. JOHN GAILEY, of this city, has declined the call to the St. Louis U. P. congregation.

THE united meetings held in the Third church of this city last week were well attended.

A GOOD way to get clear of little worries in Christian life is to take hold of some worthy work.

THE Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing will dedicate a new Methodist Episcopal church at Cadiz, Ohio, to-morrow.

GEORGE WILSON, Esq., will lead the noon meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Subject, "Absalom's Rebellion."

THERE will be a young men's gospel meeting in the Fourth Presbyterian church to-morrow evening, led by Mr. Cox.

REV. E. B SNYDER will preach in the North avenue M. E. church to-morrow evening, on "The Crisis, and How to Meet It."

THE people of Bridgewater, Presbytery of Allegheny, have determined to make very considerable changes in their house of worship.

THE concert given in the Third U. P. church, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, was a success financially, and every other way.

THE entertainment given in the North Avenue M. E. Church last night was well attended and proved to be a very enjoyable affair.

REV. MISS A. J. CHAPMAN will preach to-morrow morning on the "Gospel Call," and in the evening gives a lecture on "Hosea Ballou."

THE union gospel meetings will be held next week in the Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Penn avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

REV. W. H. THOMAS will preach in Grace Presbyterian Church to-morrow on "Faith and Unbelief," and in the evening on "Barabbas or Christ."

REV. DR. SLOANE as yet has not signified whether he will accept or decline the pastorate of the First Reformed Presbyterian church, Allegheny.

THE statement of the Foreign Missionary Secretary of the United Presbyterian Church says: "Our missions were never so prosperous, our funds were never so low."

REV. G. A. MOFFAT, of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, South Side, preaches to-morrow morning on "Setting up the Banners," and in the evening on "The Highest Name."

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY, of the South Side, will preach to-morrow morning on "The Good Profession," and in the evening about "Artemus Ward, Dan Rice, and Tom Foolery."

THE usual meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held at the Alliance rooms, Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M. Come, everybody and hear a good temperance lecture. The Rev. Mr. Little will speak.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach morning and evening at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church. Last Sunday a large number were added to the church and quite a number will be baptised to-morrow night.

A GOOD work has been in progress for some time in the Bellefield Presbyterian church of this city, which resulted in the addition of forty-eight new members last Sabbath, thirty-four on confession of their faith.

A "SERVICE SONG" will be given this evening at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. These meetings are proving very attractive to young men, and are very interesting. Exercises commence promptly at 7:45 o'clock.

REV. A. TEMPLETON, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, subject "Why does God Require us to Give?" and in the evening, subject "God's Plan of Giving."

THE dedication of the Mt. Washington Baptist church, Rev. Wm. H. McKinney, pastor, will take place on Sabbath week, (Feb. 19). Sermon in the morning by Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D., and in the evening by Rev. B. F. Woodburn.

LADIES' prayer meeting at Crusade Hall, 204 North avenue, Allegheny, every afternoon from four to five, till five o'clock. All who are interested in the temperance cause are invited to these meetings—even if they can only stay five minutes.

REV. DR. L. F. MORGAN, formerly pastor of Christ M. E. Church, this city, has been elected a delegate from the Baltimore Annual Conference to the General Conference,—which meets quadrennially, and will hold its next session in May.

THE Free Methodists are holding their second quarterly meeting at Braddock's Field, this week. Rev. R. W. Hawkins, of the Oil City district officiating. There will be preaching every evening at 7:30, and on Sabbath at 10:30 and 7:30. All are invited.

THE Baptist Church of Mt. Washington feel grateful to the Board of the public school and to the citizens for allowing them the use of the school hall for church services. Their final service will be held in that room to-morrow, as they expect to occupy from the Sabbath following their new church building. Preaching to-morrow morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Wm. H. McKinney. Subject in the morning at 10½ o'clock, "The Acceptable Sacrifice," and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, "What Shall I do?"

REV. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., will preach a sermon in the Allegheny Reformed Presbyterian church, corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets, on Sabbath evening, March, 12th, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Sabbath school of said congregation.

THE Second Methodist Church, of this city, under the lead of Mr. Robert Marshall, has organized a Mutual Improvement Society for the young people of the congregation and community. It will meet once a week, and the exercises will be literary, musical and social.

THIRTY-SEVEN persons made a confession of faith last Sabbath in the Valley church, Presbytery of Allegheny, and on account of the great interest still manifested, the meetings will be continued this week. The Sabbath school of this church has no less three hundred pupils.

THE annual meeting of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society will be held at Liberty street M. E. Church to-morrow evening.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29⅞f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

WHEN did SCHENCK resign? That is the question.

SIXTEEN thousand persons have petitioned Congress against secret societies

THE British Government did not request the recall of Gen. Schenck,—so we are told now.

EVEN LAMAR can't stand up to what he says always. He has been detected in changing his speech in the *Record*.

THE Democratic organ at Washington swallowed up fifteen thousand dollars in a few months, and will wind up its brief career to-day.

THE Republican County Executive Committee will meet to-day, at the Court House, at three o'clock. There should be a full attendance at this initial meeting of the campaign.

THE Appropriation Committee at last has agreed to fix the appropriation for the Reform School. The institution is to get $170,000 conditioned upon the Board of Charities having control over the selection of a majority of the Board of Managers.

THE proposed extradition treaty between Canada and the United States is not satisfactory to the Canadians, because it does not take in a wide enough scope of offenses. It only includes murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, and the forging of papers.

THE Independent press is particularly eulogistic of the appointment of Judge TAFT. That might be worth something were it not in remembrance that they were equally profuse in laudation of Attorney General PIERREPONT, who is now the especial object of their indecent vituperation.

GAMBETTA'S organ very severely criticises the new Cabinet, as not composed of men of liberal Republican ideas. Other journals generally endorse the Cabinet. If GAMBETTA in the Assembly proves half as fierce as GAMBETTA in the newspaper, he will likely stir up considerable acrimonious feeling in the Assembly.

THE Indian service costs over a million and a quarter of dollars, and it is argued that much of this could be saved by transferring the control of Indian affairs to the War Department. Military men are even now pretty largely engaged in the work. As an evidence, the fact is adduced that nine out of the eleven inspectors of supplies are military officers.

THE Democrats at Harrisburg have decided to add an amendment to the bill providing for mine inspectors, so as to make the appointments under the joint control of the Governor and the Secretary of Internal Affairs. Speaker Patterson favored making it a party measure, and his brilliant idea has been adopted by the Democrats. It is an effort to take from the Governor the appointing power, which belongs to him, and will only result in the killing of the bill.

THE temperance folks of Chicago have been looking into the saloon business in that city, and have developed a little crookedness. The Committee on Licenses of the Common Council is composed of five Aldermen, and each and every one of the five is a saloon keeper, and not one of the five has paid his saloon license. The total amount of which the City Treasury is defrauded and robbed by means of the rascally favoritism practiced toward the members of the Committee on Licenses is a small sum,—about $360,—but the business is significantly suggestive of bigger steals.

PROCTOR KNOTT, the funny Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has introduced two remarkable bills—one to give immunity to all malefactors who shall tell the House anything about their crimes; the other to create a new crime, of the act of leaving the country to avoid giving testimony. What, with a bill to compound felonies, and a bill to create new and unheard of felonies, and a set of impeaching articles, with a confessed want of any witness to support them, the funny Chairman of the Judiciary Committee is getting things into a funny mixture.

THERE is a bill before the United States Senate to relieve all savings banks from internal revenue taxes, provided they pay their depositors dividends at the rate of seven per centum a year. There seems to be better reason for the general exemption than for the particular exception. Why should a bank which pays seven per centum be relieved while a bank which pays six per centum continues to be taxed? The latter bank may be said to need the relief more than the former. Besides, the conditional exemption might be a temptation to banks to declare larger dividends than they could safely pay.

IT appears from a statement by the Adjutant General that in the ten years ending December 31, 1874, there were enlisted in the army of the United States 183,659 men. The largest representation in respect to nationality was that of the United States—97,066. Ireland ranks next, with 38,649, and Germany next, with 23,127. Then comes England, 9,087; Canada, 4,703; Scotland, 2,456, and Switzerland, 1,562. The largest number of enlistments were in the years just following the war, when the military habit was more or less strong—in 1865, 28,329; 1866, 38,454; 1867, 21,980. In the years just before the period of business stagnation and the following years the enlistments were as follows: 1871, 12,227; 1872, 12,172; 1873, 10,052; 1874, 4,821. It would not be right to accept these figures as showing that the prevailing distress has not been so great as to drive men into the army, because it must be remembered that the standard of qualifications for enlistment has been raised.

BILL TWEEDISM has not altogether departed from New York. They have been looking into the census returns for the city, and find some peculiarities which have an odor of corruption as strong as that which came from the body politic in the days of the TWEED rule. These fraudulent returns of the Tammany Hall census takers make it appear that there are in the city of New York 232,000 voters, whereas in 1865 there were only 129,000 voters, and the largest vote ever pretended to be cast—the glaringly fraudulent vote of 1868—was less than 156,000. In nearly every district in the city census takers have included females of all classes and children of all ages as voters to swell the up the number. The design of this attempt at wholesale fraud is to give the Democrats one more Senator from New York city and four or five additional members of the Assembly. The matter is being overhauled at Albany and there is a prospect that the Democratic game will be checked.

SENSIBLE people we think will fail to see the excessive humor in those paragraphs from certain newspapers which ridicule the exceeding sensitiveness of her Majesty's Government at the action of Mr. SCHENCK in departing from English soil so hastily and without the formality of bidding the Queen good bye. Whether Mr. SCHENCK be innocent or guilty of the charges brought against him, his gross violation of one of the commonest rules of politeness in this respect shows him to be sadly lacking in the essential elements which constitute a gentleman. Court etiquette may seem absurd to a "plain citizen of the Republic" but so long as the Minister was in a country where these rules are observed by the haughtiest as well as the humblest, it was hardly in keeping with the instincts of a gentleman—to say nothing of the dignity of his position as a representative of a great nation—to insult the people and their Government by such a breach. Some journalists may see something deliriously humorous in it, but for our part we fail to see where the laugh comes in.

GEORGE PEABODY seems to have been one of those eminently practical philanthropists who know exactly where to put their money where it will do the most good. The report of the trustees of the PEABODY Donation Fund, which has just come to hand from England, shows that the beneficent scheme of the projector is being faithfully carried out, and has brought brightness and sunshine into the lives of many of London's deserving poor. The net income of the fund last year was $92,000, and this added to the amount of the fund given in the last report, brought the total to the sum of $3,600,000. Buildings for the accommodation of 464 families were begun and finished in London last year; houses for 264 families have just been completed, and twelve blocks of other buildings are now under way. When they are occupied the trustees will have supplied homes to 1,846 families. The sum expended upon buildings last year was nearly $350,000. The average rent obtained from each house was one dollar a week, and from each room about fifty cents. The philanthropist in this, as in all his business transactions, displayed that keen business judgment, which made him a leader among money kings; but after all the brightest phase of the whole plan is that which reflects the sympathetic tenderness of the heart, from which the scheme emanated.

MR. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, the "Young Eagle of the West," will have to rise and explain more clearly than he has yet done before he gets entirely clear of dirt, in the matter of that fraudulent Kentucky Central railroad claim. He has given a belligerent denial to the story that he paid Mrs. BELKNAP $35,000 to get the claim through, and has been equally as fierce in an expression of willingness to go before the committee and answer any questions put to him. Under the circumstances, it would be, perhaps, as well to let him answer, for there are some peculiarities about the transaction that need elucidation. The facts are that a fraudulent claim amounting to nearly $150,000 for compensation (over and above all that was due, which has already been paid the Kentucky Central railroad,) was allowed by Secretary BELKNAP after it had been repeatedly rejected by three Secretaries of War—STANTON, SCHOFIELD and RAWLINS—and while Gen. MEIGS still reported adversely to it. It is said that Mrs. BELKNAP admitted to Mrs. MARSH and others that she had received about $35,000 for influencing the allowance of this claim, and that Mrs. MARSH was prepared to testify to this much before the Democratic Committee permitted or induced her and her husband to abscond to Canada. It is also said that Mr. PENDLETON was one of the party of European tourists in which the present Mrs. BELKNAP (then Mrs. BOWERS) cut so large a figure. It is not denied that Mr. PENDLETON was acting for the railroad company. Now putting all these things together it is pretty clear that Mr. PENDLETON in some way succeeded in getting BELKNAP to endorse a claim which every honest officer who had looked into it pronounced a fraud. The "Young Eagle" seems to have been a most consummate lobbyist. Let PENDLETON be called, while the band keeps up the music.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.

A few days since (on the 7th inst.) a bill was passed in the Senate requiring the Commissioner of Agriculture to investigate and gather information relative to those insects that are most destructive to the crops of farmers and planters, especially of the Rocky Mountain locusts, chinch bugs, &c., &c. The discussion upon the bill was interesting and instructive.

Few of our farmers are aware of the evils which attend the cultivation of the beautiful prairie lands of the distant West, Colorado, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, and parts of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri are subject to be devastated by grasshoppers and chinch bugs. The object of the bill is to make investigations into the habits of these insects, and try to devise some means by which they can be destroyed. The Senators from the States named all seemed to be deeply interested in the subject, and from the information imparted by them in the course of the discussion, the question presented is one of very serious importance, not only to those States, but to the whole country. Senator INGALLS estimated the losses on account of the grasshopper invasion in 1874-5 to amount to three hundred millions of dollars, which is likely a large over estimate. But their devastations extended over an immense territory. Senator Harvey, of Kansas, quoted from a report of General Warren, who says: "They often fill the air like a shower of rain or the smoke of a prairie fire. The height of their flight may be inferred from the fact of their having been seen high in the air from a peak in the Rocky Mountains, eighty-five hundred feet above the plain below, and fourteen thousand five hundred feet above the sea, and the sound of their wings was like unto the rushing of a railroad train." And this host flies abreast, covering a distance of forty to over hundred miles. When they alight to forage, they destroy a crop in a few hours One of the Senators said that unless some remedy could be devised, and should these invasions from the Rocky Mountain freebooters continue, a large portion of the finest lands will have to be abandoned by their present occupants, and be again surrendered to the buffaloes and other wild animals. If the extent of country embraced only a few counties the evil would not be so serious, but it extends over a wide belt from Texas and New Mexico north to the British Possessions.

Gen. HAZEN and Gen. WARREN, two of our distinguished army officers, who are familiar with "the plains," as all west of the Missouri was called in early days, have recently written some instructive letters upon the characteristics of that country. General HAZEN is of the opinion that a very large portion of it can never be a reliably productive farming country. All that region west of the one hundredth degree longitude, which nearly divides Texas into equal parts, cuts off a half of a degree of Western Kansas, divides Nebraska into nearly equal parts, and includes nearly all of Dakota in the sterile portion of our Western possessions, are liable to drouths, and are unfavorable to agriculture, or at least to the raising of grain.

Stock raising in certain localities can be made profitable, if pursued upon a large scale, as is now done in Texas and Colorado.

General HAZEN's views and opinions are corroborated in some particulars by the statistical Atlas, recently published by Professor FRANCIS A. WALKER.

In his Meterological Chart, he divided off the country into sections, sometimes embracing parts of several States in a designated section. In the country alluded to, the rain fall for the year 1872 was from 12 to 16 and 18 in different portions of the country west of the 100th degree of longitude. New Mexico and Arizonia show a rainfall of only 12 inches per year, and seldom visited by rain clouds, being so far in land and so far distant from any great reservoirs of water. The western portions of Missouri and all of Kansas are shown to be comparatively dry, the rainfall for the year 1872 being from 18 to 26 inches. In the Middle States the rainfall for the same year was about 40 inches, New England 42 inches, the Western States 36 inches and the Gulf States showing 52 inches—a greater rainfall than any other section of our country.

We think that Professor WALKER's atlas establishes the theory of General HAZEN—that is, that beyond the one hundredth degree of longitude it is too dry for agriculture, and that there will be frequent failures of crops on that account. The evaporation from the seas, and from our great lakes in the Northwest, condense into clouds which are wafted inland by winds, and thus the rains water the earth's surface. But the great plains are too far distant from the great reservoirs, and it often happens that rain clouds are exhausted of water before they reach the distant interior. At such seasons the insects are forced to migrate in order to find something green to eat. If science could produce an abundance of rain in the interior, we would not likely hear of grasshoppers or chinch bugs. But let us have the investigations and the facts.

THE "EMPRESS" QUEEN.

A friend sends us the following interesting little note which will explain itself:

PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In this morning's paper, speaking of the new title, "Empress of India," which Queen Victoria is so desirous of having affixed to her already no small list, you call attention to the poet Spenser's dedication to his "Faerie Queen" to Queen Elizabeth. I have in my possession a copy of the first folio edition of the complete works of Edmund Spenser, printed in London in 1612; and thinking the whole dedication may be of interest to your readers, I copy it *verbatim*:

TO THE MOST
HIGH, MIGHTIE,
AND MAGNIFICENT
EMPRESSE,
RENOWNED FOR PIETIE,
VIRTUE AND ALL GRACIOUS GOVERNMENT,
ELIZABETH,
BY THE GRACE OF GOD,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND IRELAND, AND OF VIRGINIA: DEFENDER
OF THE FAITH, &c.
Her Most Humble Servant, Edmund Spenser, Doth, in all Humilitie, Dedicate,
Present, and Consecrate these, his
Labors, to Live with the Eternitie of Her
FAME.

STATE NEWS.

TITUSVILLE has a newly organized sportmen's club.

SUGAR making engages the attention of rural folks just now.

THE festive burglar is meeting with great success at CONTY.

A TEN year old girl in Berks county is charged with incendiarism.

THE Good Templars Lodge, of Clairsville, have been reorganized.

FORTY applications for license to sell liquor in Armstrong county.

THERE has not been a single death in Conneautville for the past six months.

A CHRISTIAN association has been organized at Harrisburg. It will not consolidate with the legislature.

FARMERS state that the fall grain has been considerably damaged by freezing out during the several recent cold snaps.

In Donegal Township, Westmoreland County, there is an apple tree one hundred years of age, and in one season it yielded about one hundred bushels of fruit. Send it to—but never mind.

EDENBURG, Clarion county, is the boss town of the oil regions. They had five fights there, the other night, within forty minutes; and the fellow who hasn't had an ear, a finger or his nose bitten off is considered out of style.

JOHN RICHEY, a young man of twenty three, employed at a well near Emlenton, was killed by the explosion of a boiler on Wednesday. He was born and raise on the farm where he was killed, and leaves a young widow and one child.

THE surface of the Connoquenessing in Butler county was covered with oil last Saturday, which accumulated in the dam of the old Butler mill until it was a foot thick. Fred. King and a son of the miller, Mr. Haller, dished up about twenty barrels of it.

THE Waynesboro *Record* relates that a couple were recently married in that town, the bride being seventy-five years old and the groom seventy-one, and both had previously been single all their lives. The lady was so overcome with the novelty of the situation that she fainted at the conclusion of the ceremony.

ON Monday night last the wife of Mr. John Ream, residing in Conemaugh township, near the old Portage Tunnel presented her liege lord with triplets—two sons and a daughter—and we are pleased to learn that the little ones, as well as the mother, are getting along as well as could be hoped for. Mr Ream is one of the repairmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

ON THE premises of L. D. Freeman, in Cussewago, Crawford county, Pa., are still remaining three apple trees out of eight which were set out in 1801, the largest now measuring nine feet ten inches in circumference one foot from the ground just below the branches. The apples grown upon this tree in its prime has amounted to twelve bushels in one season after being dried, which were sold for fifty cents per bushel.

The Snow Man.

The only snow man in Burlington, says the *Hawkeye*, this winter, stands solitary and alone out on West Hill, in front of Bob Cameron's grocery. He (the snow man, not Bob,) is constructed strictly on scientific principles, and the boys had an awful time in naming him. They debated on Napoleon, quarreled on George Washington, had high words on Abraham Lincoln, fought on Henry Ward Beecher, covered the spotless snow with crimson gore on Bill Allen, and finally compromised by calling him Secretary Belknap. And last night when we went home to supper, that name had worked on the feelings of the statue that his stomach had fallen in, his nose had disappeared, his eyes were full of moisture, and his head was three sizes smaller than when the boys moulded it into its shapely form three hours before. It was a cruel christening, but the boys had been listening to the opinions of the West Hill Council, and were therefore not entirely to blame. Cameron says after the statue has had one night's experience with the West Hill fraction of juvenile humanity, it will be in a fit condition to be christened Bill Allen's rag baby.

The Editor's "Fire Company."

"I demand satisfaction!" yelled an infuriated man as he came leaping into a Chicago newspaper office one day this week.

"Tut-tut—what now?" said the man at the local editor's desk.

"You've attacked my character—you're a set of liars and scoundrels in here!" screeched the excited visitor, shaking his hand in the editor's face: "I say, sir, I demand satisfaction," he restreated, as he drew back his fist as if to strike.

"And here you have it!" replied the editor, quietly presenting a revolver under the intruder's nose.

"That'll do—that'll do," suddenly remarked the man in a subdued tone; "that's all right— I'm satisfied—perfectly, sir—perfectly satisfied," he continued blandly as he backed out of the door.

Then the editor resumed his work but not without observing to his reporters, with a gentle smile: "Isn't it wonderful, boys, what a great conflagration a little 'fire company' will some times put out?"

Good Enough to be True.

A lady now living in California relates the following as an incident of her early life: "Traveling in a coach in a thinly-settled part of Alabama with her parents, she gave utterance to the enthusiasm of a young girl at the romantic scenery. Her father apologized to a fellow-passenger for her exuberance. The stranger answered: 'Do not check her, enthusiasm is a gift of God;' and then he began in eloquent language to tell of scenes he had gazed upon and lands he had visited, dwelling alternately on the majesty of the wilds of the West and the splendors of the highest civilization. The girl's fancy was all aflame, and she led the stranger to speak of foreign lands, and at last Spain, until, forgetting himself, he spoke of scenes and narrated legends in words which disclosed to her his identity. Clapping her hands, she cried, 'You are Washington Irving!'"

No Such Woman.

A critic says: Mrs. Belknap, to those acquainted with her, is known, spite of hers , as a lady of irreproachable artistic taste. In the Chicago *Times* Washington slush-slinger, a fancy imaginative account of how she is taking her downfall, pictures her reclining on a *blue* satin sofa robed in a *crimson* silk wrapper trimmed with *white* lace. I will wager this color blind zany the price of a chromo that a thousand impeachments will not demoralize her, or any other woman of refinement, that she will get herself up to receive visitors in such horribly inharmonious goddess of liberty style.

The Reason Why.

"Madam," cynically observed a gentleman to a leader of fashionable society in Washington, "woman doesn't seem to be as much of a 'clinging vine' as she once was."

"That's because of the extreme insecurity of the manly oak," she replied.

A WASHINGTON WINTER.

Panorama of Fashionable Life.

Brilliant Public and Private Entertainments—The Routine of Official and Social Calls—Diplomatic and Cabinet Circles—Receptions, Dinners, Balls.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Brilliant almost beyond parallel has been the gaiety that marked the social season of the winter of 1876—a season which glided by so rapidly that the Lenten shadows seemed to fall too soon upon the brightness. It is true that many feet grew weary and many hearts ached, but the dance went on and the music played and the lights flashed in scores of ball-rooms and in elegant drawing-rooms upon the fairest and bravest of women and men, upon titled foreigners and great military leaders and the statesmen of the land, upon shimmering satins, soft webs of rare old lace and lurid diamond fire. We have looked upon many of the same old official faces that have been so familiar to the *habitues* of Washington society during the Grant *regime*, faces whose very wrinkles and smiles we know so well; but some of them are genial and they brightened the scenes, and some of them are world-hardened, and not a few of the men and women have grown *blase* amid the social whirl and political strife. We have clasped hands that we have shaken many times and oft during the long sweep of the years in which they have held office. Locks that seven years ago were dark are now tinged with gray; great fortunes have been made, and men have fallen from high places of public trust.

There has been little reckless extravagance. Florists complain that they have not received unlimited orders, and caterers have felt the effect of hard times. The *menus* at the receptions given by the Cabinet ministers were of great simplicity, while at a few private parties the entertainments have been very profuse. We have seen dresses that have been described until we wondered that the writer did not grow weary of changing the shades of the same old fabrics with her pen. The former straw color is now maize, the old pink is *rosi tendre*, and so on through an endless assortment of shades.

But toilets have been worn that were grand enough for a queen and jewels that a princess might have envied. There have been balls and receptions of great splendor. There have been *matinees dansante* and *soirees dansante* given by our fashion leaders, at which *creme de la creme* have met week after week. There have been exquisite lunch parties, brilliant "musicals," and a stream of visiting that was appalling in its fury.

"What is Your Day?"

was the question with which every society lady was met. There were the Justice's wives, Mondays; the M and N street, Tuesdays; the Cabinet wives, Wednesdays; the Senator's wives, Thursdays; the West End, Fridays; Mrs. Grant's, Saturdays, and the Sundays were given, we suppose, to the Church and the Lord. To their credit be it said, the fashionable ladies of Washington turn out en masse on Sunday at aristocratic, ritualistic old St. John's and fashionable Epiphany. No matter how tired their feet have been with dancing or standing, how weary the brain with the mad whirl of society, the most noted and lobbyists at the capital, men who possess not a shred of character, not an atom of respectability. But there are still a few very elegant receptions given to which the cards cannot gain access. Such, for instance, were parties given by the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Porter, the ball given by Mrs. Ross Ray, the Cadwalladers' "Thursday Evenings," General Humphrey's series of soirees dansante, extending through a part of January and February; the "Monday Evenings" of the Misses Riggs, the "Thursday Evenings" in January of Gen. Edward Beales', the elegant party at the Lowery mansion, which is one of the most superb in Washington, Madam Bergmann's brilliant soirees Madam B. was Miss McAllister, of Philadelphia,) and the soirees dansante given by Mrs. Coleman. The story is that Miss Coleman was the second love of Mr. Buchanan and was at one time engaged to him previous to his accession to the Presidency. After his nomination and just following his return from Europe, excessive fatigue prevented him from paying his respects to his fiancee on the occasion of a grand party that she was giving. When he called on the following day she refused to see him, and from that time the engagement was broken; and it may be that fidelity to this love sent the dainty old gentleman to his grave a bachelor.

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Diplomatic Receptions.

Wondrously beautiful was the evening reception that was given by Madame Mantilla and the Spanish Minister. All that was noble, all that was high-bred, all that was most elegant in Washington was assembled in their fine dwelling. The scene was like a tale of enchantment or a piece of description out of Monte Cristo; and madame stood with the light flashing from her jewels, and the creamy folds of satin sweeping around her, and her dark Andalusian face brightening as the evening wore on. The Japanese Minister and his charming little wife gave two of the most agreeable receptions of the season. The invitations were limited and the guests were selected with the utmost care. To the last of these receptions came little Phil. Sheridan, with Mrs. Colonel Fred. Grant on his arm, while Colonel Grant escorted Mrs. Potter Palmer, the celebrated beauty of the West. Solitaires worth a fortune adorned the lady's neck and sparkled in her ears, while her toilet *ecrt* of white grain and bugle embroidery a *chief d'oeuvre* of Parisian skill. Mrs. Palmer's face, though faultless in contour and feauture, lacks the animation that distinguishes her sister, Mrs. Col. Fred. Grant, whose manner is winning, with a ready wit also. A wonderful assistance to Mrs. President Grant have been her daughter-in-law's conversational powers, that have somwhat relieved the stiffness of the greetings at the White House receptions.

Among the guests at the Japanese Minister's was a Chilian lady of distinction, the wife of the leader of the most powerful political party of that Republic. She was accompanied by the Chilian Minister, and was a centre of attraction on account of her superb toilet. A pale green satin formed the ground-work for web after web of the rarest point lace. Diamonds of fabulous value studded the low corsage, blazed on her neck and arms, and a band of solitaires bound her dark hair. The wife of the Japanese Minister wears exquisite toilets, and evinces a decided preference for the dress of our country. She will not even consent to have her portrait painted in Japanese costume by the artist Healy.

A Japanese Minister.

The Minister Yoshida Kijonari is fourth in rank in the whole kingdom of Japan, and Madame Yoshida is entitled on certain state occasions to appear at the royal palace in a similar costume to that worn by the Empress. She possesses, together with a sweet disposition and winning manner, the refinement and grace of a high-bred American lady, than which no greater compliment could be paid this dusky daughter from the Land of the Rising Sun. The Japanese Minister is a man of marked ability. The establishment of a uniform system of currency, in lieu of the heterogeneous variety of money that was in use in the various provinces, is among the many benefits that he has conferred upon his country.

Conspicuous among the elegant soirees dansante of the season was that given by the Minister of Hayti and Madame Preston, in their spacious apartments at the Arlington. Suits of rooms on two floors were thrown open, and exquisitely decorated with flowers. The appointments of the supper and ball rooms were of the most elegant description, and the assemblage was noticeably brilliant. Mrs. Secretary Fish wore her costliest laces and jewels. Lady Thornton's toilet of mauve satin and lace was perfect; and amid all the gay throng no lady was more beautiful, or attired with greater magnificence than the wife of the late Secretary of War. Long will be recalled the fair picture that Mrs. Belknap made in her delicate rose silk, with diamonds flashing on her snow-white neck and in her dark hair. No smile was brighter, no grace more elegant, no heart seemed lighter, no life fairer than hers upon which so dark a shadow has fallen. Mr. Preston is of French parentage, and was born in the West Indies. He is a man of culture and popularity. Madame Preston is of French and English birth.

Sir Edward Thornton's Reception.

The crowning entertainments of the Diplomatic Corps were those given by Sir Edward and Lady Teornton, at the new British Legation. These were the first receptions that have been given at the magnificent residence into which the Minister of Great Britain moved about a year ago. The guests were, if possible, of greater distinction, and the toilets more elegant than at any other reception. Mrs. Jones, wife of the Nevada Senator, appeared for the first time during the winter at the last of these receptions. Her toilet of white satin, elaborately embroidered, had a puffed tulle train, and her ornaments were diamonds of great value and purity. Mrs. Marshall Jewell, who rarely goes in society, was one of the most elegantly attired ladies in the whole sweep of the immense rooms; a court train of pale blue velvet was worn, with a petticoat of the same shade of satin, and the waist and skirt were richly embroidered in bright-hued flowers and leaves above falls of point lace. Mrs. Attorney General Pierrepont wore ivory-tinted satin, artistically mingled with black velvet. A New York belle wore a beautiful and unique toilet of black tulle looped with sprays of silver flowers and trimmed with silver braid and a fringe of coins. The broad staircase of this English mansion was lined with choice exotics, and a life-sized portrait of the Queen of England looked down upon the glittering throng of Americans and foreigners who came to pay their respects to the man and the gracious lady whom for many years her Britannic Majesty has honored with so proud a position.

The More Select Circle.

Many have been the artifices resorted to in order to obtain invitations to some of the receptions given by the diplomats. Persons have importuned attaches, and first calls have been paid, after the cards were out, by Congressmen's wives. A curious mixture is Washington society, and in no city of the land is fashionable society more accessible. Ill-feeling often arises on account of an invitation not being extended to a person with whom personal chance only a card has been exchanged. You attend a private party and meet, together with the proudest of the diplomats, the ladies of the Cabinet and the wives of the Justices and the most exclusive citizens, the man who are the most noted wire-pullers and lobbyists at the capital, men who possess not a shred of character, not an atom of respectability. But there are still a few very elegant receptions given to which the cards cannot gain access. Such, for instance, were parties given by the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Porter, the ball given by Mrs. Ross Ray, the Cadwalladers' "Thursday Evenings," General Humphrey's series of soirees dansante, extending through a part of January and February; the "Monday Evenings" of the Misses Riggs, the "Thursday Evenings" in January of Gen. Edward Beales', the elegant party at the Lowery mansion, which is one of the most superb in Washington, Madam Bergmann's brilliant soirees Madam B. was Miss McAllister, of Philadelphia,) and the soirees dansante given by Mrs. Coleman. The story is that Miss Coleman was the second love of Mr. Buchanan and was at one time engaged to him previous to his accession to the Presidency. After his nomination and just following his return from Europe, excessive fatigue prevented him from paying his respects to his fiancee on the occasion of a grand party that she was giving. When he called on the following day she refused to see him, and from that time the engagement was broken; and it may be that fidelity to this love sent the dainty old gentleman to his grave a bachelor.

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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

Still Further Attractions and Inducements in all Departments,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

We are much pleased to announce to our patrons STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS in

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT,

Having now in stock opened to-day,

At $1.15 Per Yard,

A full line of newest shades in COLORED DRESS SILKS, a superior bargain. Also full lines of colors in better qualities, at equally as good bargains. Having sold such a large quantity of

HAND LOOM BLACK SILKS,

At $1.75 per yard, which gave such general satisfaction, we are now enabled to offer these

REAL HAND SPUN SILKS

At $1.50 PER YARD, imported and made especially for our own sales. Our Silk stock this year having received especial attention, it is with pleasure we invite an examination, as it is unusually large and attractive in every grade. New

LIGHT TINTS FOR EVENING

Wear, and a beautiful assortment of new CHECK AND STRIPED SILKS, at a bargain. Opened this day, at 31c per yard, A SPECIAL BARGAIN in

BLACK HERNANI,

Much less than usual value. As per announcement last week, all numbers of

BLACK CASHMERES

Will be found on counters at the reduced prices. Large variety of

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

From 12½c upward.

NEW ATTRACTIONS DAILY.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.,

Have opened this week in

MUSLIN UNDERGARMENT DEPARTMENT,

At low prices, a full line of

LADIES' CHEMISE,

From 36 to 45 inch band.

Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Night Gowns,
Underskirts,
Walking Skirts,
Trail Skirts, &c.

Misses' Chemises, Drawers, Night Gowns and Skirts, all sizes.

Fine Infants' wear—Dresses, Plain and Handsomely Trimmed.

Long and Short Slips.

Muslin and Flannel Underskirts.

MERINO CLOAKS,

With and without Capes, in Drab, Blue, Brown and White.

Embroidered Merino Shawls.

Knit Sacques, Hoods and Bootees.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Arriving every day. Every department well stocked with choice and seasonable goods.

Retail Stores.

GOLD EYED

Hand Made Sewing Needles.

TIME AND TEMPER

SAVED BY THEIR USE. FOR THEY DON'T CUT THEIR THREAD.

Excelsior Gold Eyed Needle	7
English Book Plate	7
Black Gimp, great bargains	39
Black Beaded Gimp, per piece of ten yards	3 00
Everlasting Trimming, per piece of 12 yards	75
Crochet Edge, per piece of eight yards	23
Magic Ruffle, per piece of six yards	22
Hamburg Trimming, per yard	7
Hamburg Embroidery, per yard, from 5c to	2 00
Cashmere Net	62
Cashmere Lace	24
Cashmere Toe	63
Sewed Shades in White or Ties	50
Two Button Kid Gloves (warranted)	98
Extra quality Kid Gloves (two button)	1 47
Black Watered Ribbon, per yard	7
Extra Long Fancy Cotton Hose, for Ladies	29

Full lines of Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods and Trimmings.

Save your money by "Our New System."

J. D. Carlisle,

87 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 11, 1876.

There were no developments of interest in the financial situation. At nearly all the banks the same report was made of dullness. The necessities of borrowers have been so fully provided for already, and the extensions of trade and enterprise that might afford employment for the funds of the banks are so limited that discounts are not active. Collections are more than poor, and the deficiency in them adds something to the operations of the banks. Except in isolated cases the available means of the banks are more than sufficient for the needs of regular customers, and independent outside borrowers are given ready accommodation when they present themselves, which is not as often as the banks would like. Rates of discount at the banks are 8@9 per cent., with concessions in cases.

On the street there is a demand for good paper. Rates are 10@12 per cent.

The following stocks were sold last evening at the Real Estate and Stock Sales rooms of Thos. F. Stewart, 65 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street:

German National Bank . . .	$155 25
Iron City National Bank . . .	91 25
Mechanic's National Bank . . .	80 00
Fourth National Bank . . .	107 00
Ewalt Street Bridge . . .	40 37½
Union Insurance Company . . .	40 50

320 acres Dent Co., Mo., land, 40c per acre.

The utter untrustiworthiness of the Hon. W. D. Kelley has received another illustration. In a recent address at Philadelphia, on finances, he said: "It (the Government) gave the banks a bonus of $3,500,000 for the loan of fifty millions in coin, and then took many of the later millions in the notes of insolvent banks, because the coin was not to be had." This statement, discrediting the associated banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, brings out Mr. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan National Bank of New York. He says:

It is difficult to characterize in becoming words so reckless a charge. It is impossible to imagine such a misapprehension, or even misrepresentation of facts in the different matters between Secretary Chase and the banks, as could have led to such a perversion of the truth of history.

There is not so much as a grain of truth in the weighty indictment. It is a structure without foundation.

After the associate banks had advanced to the Government $100,000,000 in coin, deposited in the Sub-Treasury for 7-30 Treasury notes, and had bought and paid for also, in addition, $50,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds—in all $150,000,000—they continued to pay specie into the Sub-Treasury on account of the third $50,000,000 7-30 Treasury note loan, until $14,000,000 or $15,000,000 were so paid. Then, without previous notice to the banks, Mr. Chase arbitrarily determined that he would issue no more 7-30s to the banks. Thereupon the banks said to him, "Then, please return to the banks the amount they have already advanced."

Mr. Secretary coolly replied, "No, I will keep the coin and *pay the banks in paper.*" This, of course, the banks objected to, but at length they were obliged to take one-half the amount in paper, conditioned that he should pay the other half in coin. Here, in good faith, the banks had advanced coin in bad faith. The Secretary attempted to hold it, and substitute paper therefor.

Mr. Williams gives an interesting resume in detail of the operations of Secretary Chase with the associated banks. They advanced $100,000,000 in coin on the security of 7-30 Treasury notes, and a third advance of $50,000,000 was made by them to the Government for $50,000,000 of 6 per cent. coupon bonds at a price which should make them equivalent to bonds bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. It appears, then, that instead of being paid a bonus of five and a half millions, the banks practically reduced the rate of interest from 7-30 to 7 per cent.

In due time, says Mr. Williams, this third $50,000,000 was all paid for, likewise in coin. The aggregate had now reached $150,000,000, and yet the banks were disposed to do even more. They advanced some $14,000,000 or $15,000,000 on account of the third $50,000,000 purchase of 7-30 Treasury notes, when Secretary Chase interposed and refused to take any more specie from the banks. The banks, as already stated, got their money back as they best could—part in paper, part in gold. The final unaccountable act of Secretary Chase proved suicidal to the Government, and murderous to the banks. All that can be said is, that it was one of Mr. Chase's ways. On the 28th December, 1861, the banks and the Government stopped paying. In the words of the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, "The Secretary, in breaking the banks, broke the Sub-Treasury, and they both were discredited together."

Mr. Williams states that if the Secretary had listened to the bankers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, he could, by issuing one or two hundred million of Treasury notes redeemable in gold on demand, have easily met the immense disbursement of the war, maintained specie payments, and saved $1,000,000,000 in the cost of the war.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold . . .	114¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	123¾
U.S.6's, 1861, coup	123	10-40's, Reg . . .	113½
" 1864, all called. —		Currency 6's . . .	126¾
" 1865 . . .	118¾	New 5 per cents . . .	112¾
" 1865 new . . .	119¾	10-40's—coupons . . .	115¾
5-20's 1867 . . .	121¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen. . . .	116¾	Ohio & Mississippi .	21¾
Erie . . .	20¾	Union Pacific . . .	67¾
I. C. . . .	93	Toledo & Wabash .	37¾
C. C. & I. . . .	4½	Harlem . . .	144
St. Paul. . . .	44	Adams Express . . .	105½
Do. Pref . . .	69½	American Express .	64½
Do. Central . . .	69½	U. S. Express . . .	79¾
Michigan Southern	63¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	87
North W. Indiana .	63¾	Quicksilver . . .	37½
Do. Pref. . . .	69½	Fort Wayne . . .	103½
Rock Island . . .	110¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	18½
Olive. & Pitts . . .	26	Panama . . .	132½
Pacific Mail. . . .	20¾	Iron Mountain . . .	28
Western Union Tel.	69¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S) . . .	57¾	Cen. Trans (B) . . .	48¾
Reading (S) . . .	51¾	Empire Trans (B) .	32½
U. Cos of N.J. (A)	114¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	100
Oil Creek (A) . . .	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	85½
Lehigh Valley . . .	62¾		

NEW YORK, March 10, 1876.

Money 2@3½; prime mercantile paper 4½@5½. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $581,000. The customs receipts were $252,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling was firm at 485¾@489¾. Gold opened at 114½, declined to 114¼, and closed at 114¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 3½. Loans were also made flat. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. State securities were dull. Stocks opened weak, and prices declined ½ to ¾ in the general list. Pacific Mail, however, was heavily pressed for sale, and broke from 22¾ to 20¼. Lake Shore declined to 64¾ regular and 63 seller sixty. Erie fell off to 17¾. Ohios to 20¾, and Western Union to 67¾. Towards noon a firmer feeling set in, and prices made a general advance, Pacific Mail rising to 21¼, Western Union to 68¾, Lake Shore to 65½, Northwest common to 43¾, Erie to 19¾, Rock Island to 111, St. Paul to 42, preferred to 80½, Ohios to 21¼, and Michigan Central to 64. Union Pacific ranged between 67¾ and 68¾. American District Telegraph advanced to 25½@26. At the close the market was generally strong and higher, with Eries and Western shares as features. Erie advanced to 20¼ on increased dealings, the late advance being based on reports of a probable compromise between the English bondholders and American stockholders, and also the conclusion of an arrangement with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company whereby a third rail was to be laid on the Erie from Waverly westward, so that coal could be transported in narrow gauge cars. Lake Shore advanced to 65½. New York Central to 116¾, Northwestern common to 43 3-4, preferred to 65 1-2, St. Paul common to 44, preferred to 81¾, Ohios to 21¼, Union Pacific to 68, Western Union to 69¾, Pittsburgh to 96, and American District Telegraph to 28. Pacific Mail recovered to 21 1-4, and afterwards reacted to 20½, at which it closed. C. C. C. & I. declined to 5¾. Rock Island receded from 111 to 110 3-4, Michigan Central from 64 to 63 3-4, and New Jersey Central from 107½ to 106 3-4. The advance in St. Paul shares was based on large and increasing earnings officially reported to the Stock Exchange and the prospects of an early dividend on preferred. The transactions dent on preferred. The transactions aggregated 217,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Pacific Mail, 21,000 Western Union, 7,000 St. Pauls, 62,000 Erie, 61,000 Lake Shore, and 4,000 Michigan Central.

*Government*s—United States Coupons 1881, 123; 5-20s '65, 118¾; do. new, 119¾; do. '67, 121½; do. '68, 123¾; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 113¾; do. coupons, 113½; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 42; do. new, 40¾; Virginia new, 34; old 35; Missouri 6s, 103¾.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Co., 69¾; Pacific Mail, 20¾; Adams Express, 105; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 87; American Express, 63¾; United States Express, 74½; New York Central, 116½; Erie, 20¾; do. preferred, 35; Harlem, 143; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 63¾; Union Pacific, 67½; Lake Shore, 65¾; Rock Island, 109½; New Jersey Central, 106½; Illinois Central, 102½; Pittsburgh, 95½; Northwestern common, 43½; do. preferred, 65¾; St. Paul, 43½; do. preferred, 81¾; Toledo & Wabash, 3; do. preferred, 9½; Fort Wayne, 103½; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 18½; Indiana Central, 4½; Chicago & Alton, 104; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 21¾; Burlington & Quincy, 18; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18¾; Delaware & Lackawana, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18¾; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 105½; Grant, 103½; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 7½; Panama, 132½; Missouri Pacific, 113¾.

LONDON, March 10—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 94 1-16; account, 94½; 5-20s '65, 105; do '67, 107 7-8; new 5s, 105; 10-40s, 105½; New York Central, 104; Erie, 15½; preferred 28.

LONDON, March 10.—The principal features of the Stock Exchange during the past week has been violent fluctuations in Argentine and Buenos Ayres securities. The decline was marked on Monday, when it amounted to 8¾ per cent. in Argentines. No cause for this heavy decline is known, except speculative operations here and continually repeated mail advices that trade there is bad and money at the most unobtainable. Buenos Ayres four per cents., Entre Rios and Santa Fe seven per cents. have nominally declined from 10 to 13 per cent. during the week. The publication of a letter in the early part of the week, asserting the ability of the payment of the interest and sinking funds on Buenos Ayres loans were already in hand, and that their advices gave no reason to think that the Argentine and Buenos Ayres Governments would cease to be punctual in the fulfillment of their engagements, caused a partial rally on Wednesday, but a relapse followed. Egyptian securities also fluctuated considerably on various rumors, and show about one per cent. decline on the week. The Turkish loans were also weak, but the selling in both Egyptian and Turkish securities by London operators was somewhat counteracted by large orders from France. American securities have been weak, but there was a considerable demand for them from Belgium. The market for foreign securities is flattened by holders selling their stocks in order to meet losses caused by the fall in home railways last week. The fall in North British stock amounted to 22 per cent. in eleven days, which is unprecedented since the panic of 1870.

The money article in the Pall Mall *Gazette* says business on the Stock Exchange to-day is only moderate, owing principally to the fact that the fortnightly settlement is approaching and speculators begin to despair of an advance in prices to anything like the extent of the recent fall. It is said that since the Turkish default of last year no settlement has been anticipated with so much uneasiness as that which commences on Monday next. The demand for discounts increased when it was once known that the bank rate would remain unchanged. The demand for loans also increased.

The Pall Mall *Gazette*, in its financial article, says toward the close to-day on the Stock Exchange there was a semi-panic in some securities. Turkish stocks, down 1 to 3 per cent., and Argentines further gave way from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

PARIS, March 10.—Rentes, 66f 57½c.

FRANKFORT, March 10.—U. S. new 5s, 101 5-8.

BERLIN, March 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in bullion of 417,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 10, 1876.

The produce and grain markets continue dull, and about the only feature worthy of notice is that while prime Butter is in demand and higher, Eggs, in consequence of increased receipts and offerings, are weak and lower. No improvement to report in Grain or Flour, and the grocery trade is very dull.

APPLES—We can report regular jobbing sales at $4.50@4.90 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

BEANS—The market continues dull, and prices are weak but unchanged; Navies quoted at $1.20@1.25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts have been quite liberal for some days past and the effect of that coming forward in old stock, and the consequence is while common and medium grades are very dull, prime table Butter is scarce and in demand. Sales reported at 32@35c for prime to strictly choice rolls; 25@30c for medium to good and 15@20c for common.

CHEESE—There is a very fair demand, but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13½@14c; do New York, 14½@15c.

EGGS—The receipts during the past few days have been large, and with the supply accumulating prices are weak and drooping; we now give 15c as the ruling rate, and unless the receipts are checked, prices will go off still lower.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are still maintained; 9@11c ₱ lb for common to choice Apples. Peaches—prime old halves, 11½@12c—no new in the market. Blackberries reported very dull at 11@12c.

FLOUR—Unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.25@6.75; the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; amber, $7.00@7.50; fancy white wheat brands, $8@9. Rye flour, $4.75@5. Buckwheat Flour, 3c@4c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—The grocery market continues quiet, and, in a general way, devoid of any new or important features. Coffee continues quiet and rather offish in tone, while refined Sugars are reported steady at the recent advance.

RICE.

Carolina . . .	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice. . . .	65 @70	Fair. . . .	55 @58
Prime. . . .	60 @65	Dark. . . .	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice . . .	60	N.O. strictly prime .	58
Fair. . . .	56	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf. . . .	12¾	Standard B. . . .	10
Crushed. . . .	11¾	Standard Ex C. .	9¾
Granulated. . .	11¼	Refined Yellows	8¾@9¼
Powdered . . .	11¾	N. O. new crop.	8 @ 9
Standard A. . .	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio. . . .	23½	R. Rio, lb pkge 27	
Prime Rio. . . .	22@23	R. Rio, loose.	26½
Good Rio. . . .	20½@21½	Roasted Java.	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java.	34		

GRAIN—There is some little inquiry for Wheat, but no improvement in prices; we continue to quote good to prime Ohio and Indiana red at $1,30@1,35—sale of one car of the latter at $1,35. The Oat market is dull, and notwithstanding the supply is only fair prices are weak and drooping; we were reported sales of several cars of good white Ohio at 41 cents on the bid down to 40 cents and with some inquiry the market is firmer; quotable at 42@43 ₱ bushel—on track—for mixed to yellow. Ear Corn is dull but unchanged at 47@48c for choice quality. Rye quiet at 80@82c. Little or no movement in Barley.

HAY—Baled continues very dull; upland prairie quoted at $12@12 ₱ ton; timothy $15@17, according to quality and condition.

ONIONS—There is an increasing demand, and prices are firmer at $1.75@2 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is mostly for small lots, and there has been no quotable change in prices. Bran $14@15 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

POTATOES—The market was reported rather firmer to-day in consequence of a diminished supply and prices are better; we now quote at 20@30c ₱ bushel on track by the car load.

PROVISIONS—The general position of the market has not changed any for some days; while there is only a fair trade, prices, under the influence of the advices from the west, are firm.

Hams—Extra S. C.	15½	10s. half barrels . . .	14¾
per lb. . . .	14¾	Do. buckets. . . .	15
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Lard, Ref. for sum-	
Extra Sugar, S. C.	14¾	mer use, in tierces	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sug-		Do. in ¾ bbls. . . .	—
ar Cured, old. . .	15	Do. in 10 buckets.	—
Beef Tongues, S. C.		Do. 3 lb caddies . . .	17¾
per doz. . . .	46@	Do. 5 lb do . . .	17¾
Bacon Shoulders . .	10	Do. 10 pails . . .	17¾
Ribs Sides	12¾	Do. 5 lb do . . .	18
Short Rib do. . . .	13¾	Do. 6 lb do . . .	16¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. in packages.	16¾
New York, per bbl.	22.25	Carbon Oil. . . .	—
Family Mess Pork,	—	Cheese. . . .	—
Short Cut. . . .	23.25	Pig's Feet, in kegs.	$1.90
Prime Leaf in		Do. do. ¼ bbls.	$3.75
tierces, per lb. . .	14	Do. do. bbls. . . .	—

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 11@12c ₱ lb; Live do., 9@10c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys, 16@17c.

SEEDS—Clover seed quiet but firm at $9@9.25 ₱ bushel; Timothy seed easy at $2.50@2.75.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 10, 1875.

Trade continues very quiet and the markets are devoid of any new or important features deserving of special mention. Crude ranges about the same as yesterday: United certificates, $2.06¾; Conduct and Union, $1.99; immediate shipment, $2.12½@2.15, barge oil, delivered here, $2.22½@2.25. There has been considerable inquiry for shipment within the past few days. Refined Export with more inquiry but there are but few if any sellers; Philadelphia delivery 13¾@14; on cars here 10¾ bid.

The Farrel market continues dull and unchanged; countries, $1.05; city make, $1.15@1.20.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co's . . .	10	Soho Furnace o	10
Lewis O. & F o	1	Lucy Fur Co m. . . .	2
Isabella Fur. o.	1		
Total.			24

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co m	8	Graff B & Co o	2
Lewis O & P m	11	Laughlin & Co o . . .	5
Byers McC & Co o . . .	3	E T Steel Co m . . .	14
W Mullins S l	1	Maloney & L ss . . .	1
Pgh F. & I. Co.	1		
Total.			49

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Wool dull; no change in prices; supply light.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 10, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON—There is a continued fair demand, and notwithstanding the inquiry is mostly to supply immediate wants, there is a very fair volume of business in the aggregate. As regards prices, there has been no quotable change since the date of our last review. Strictly No. 1 mills irons are in light stock and held with considerable tenacity, but there is no scarcity of poor stock and it is offering at low rates; however, those manufacturers anxious to keep up the reputation of their product, prefer paying the difference, and there is no question but, to those who want to turn out good stock, the best pig iron is the cheapest in the end, even if it does cost a dollar or two more. Foundry irons continue very dull; the offerings are liberal and the demand light. Following sales were reported:

CHARCOAL.

30 tons No. 1 Foundry H R . .	$25@27 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

150 tons Grey Mottled and White . . .	$19 50 4 mos
150 tons Gray Forge R S	22 00 4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge R S	21 50 cash

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons No 2 Foundry	22 00 cash.
100 tons Gray Forge.	21 00 cash.
200 tons Gray Forge	20 00 Trash.
100 tons Gray Forge	21 25 50 4 mos
1,200 tons Gray Forge	20 00 cash.

COKE.

25 tons No. 1 Foundry	24 00 4 mos
50 tons Mill.	22 50 4 mos
20 tons Foundry.	24 50 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Medium. . .	21 25 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge.	22 00 4 mos
50 tons Foundry.	23 50 cash
20 tons Ex Foundry.	25 50 4 mos
30 tons No 2 Foundry.	22 50 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON—Trade is generally reported dull, but it is hoped and expected that orders will come forward more freely in the course of another week or two. Some good weather, drying up the country roads, would no doubt stimulate the demand; it is stated that in many places the roads have been almost impassable ever since the first of the year. Merchant bars quotable at 2c, 15a2, 20—60 days.

NAILS—There was a meeting of the Nail manufacturers on Tuesday, of this week, and it was expected that prices would be advanced, but for various reasons, to which it is unnecessary to refer, it was concluded to make no changes for the present. We continue, therefore, to quote at $2, 55a2, 60—60 days, with 1% ₱ cent. off for cash.

HORSE SHOES—Unchanged. Shoenberger & Co. continue to quote at 4¼ cts, cash, and Mule Shoes at 5¼c, cash.

SCRAP—Trade, both in Scrap Iron and Steel, continues light, although possibly it is about all that can reasonably be expected. Prices are weak but unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron—The trade, if anything, is more stagnant than ever, and prices decidedly weak. Business is of the most limited character, and it is impossible to effect sales in quantity unless at a material reduction in price. The outlook is most unpromising, and in many quarters will lower prices are looked for. Sales during the week have been mostly in small lots at $23 for For 1 Foundry, $21 for No. 2@ $20 to $22 for Gray Forge, and $19 for Mottled. In many instances these rates have been at four months, and other sales are reported at 50 cents to $1 ₱ ton less for cash.

Bars—Are very quiet, and prices weak without being quotably lower; sales are mostly at 2.35 from store, some parties holding for higher prices.

Rails—Sales of 7000 tons of steel rails are reported, part cash, and part exchange for old rails. There are numerous inquiries for steel rails, but the mills are fully employed, and it is probable that sales of iron rails will be effected within a few days to a considerable extent, in consequence of the difficulty of securing steel rails for early delivery. At present the mills, steel rails, $60 to $62 for 60 lb sections, and iron rails, $40 to $42.

Old Rails—Very little doing. Some parties are holding at extreme rates, but a few sales have transpired at $22 to $23, which is about the average range of prices.

Scrap—Not much offering and not much demand. Prices steady as follows: $16 to $19 for Cast and $25 to $29 for Wrought, according to quality.

Nails—Prices are steady, and there is no disposition to force sales at important concessions, though buyers of small lots have some advantages at quotations of $2.85 to $3, which is the price for small lots.

NEW YORK.

American Pig—There is even more dullness than there has been in the Iron market, and sales are becoming smaller and hungrier than ever. Scotch, however, no change in quotations. Transactions are confined to small lots for current needs. We note the sale of 200 tons White Iron at $15.50 here; we quote as before: No. 1 Foundry, $23; No. 2 Foundry, $21; Gray Forge, $20.

Scotch Pig—The market is in almost the same condition as at our last writing. Prices are without change. The sales include 200 tons Glengarnock and 100 tons Eglinton on private terms. We quote Coltness at $22@23; Glengarnock, $20@21; Gartsherrie, $22.50; Eglinton, $20@20.50.

Rails—While we hear of no transactions there is considerable inquiry, particularly for Steel, which we still quote at $65 at tidewater for eastern, and $68 at mill for western. Iron are $42@46 at mill, according to quality and condition.—*Iron Age.*

A Sheffield dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of March 8th, reports: Scotch Pig—There is an improvement in the demand, and a fair business has been done. Prices are steady. The following are the quotations for Makers' Irons:

Gartsherrie No 1	70s 6d
Coltness No 1	72s 6d
Glengarnock No 1	69s 6d
Eglinton No 1	68s 6d

Manufactured Iron and Rails are without change to report.

Richmond Tobacco Market.

There is no change to note in the condition of this market. There was a fair demand for all the offerings, from the fact that the planters and dealers in the upland markets are disappointed in prices, and are not getting what they consider remunerative prices. Opinions differ as to the future of our market, but the impress on prevails that all really desirable manufacturing and shipping leaf will be held in good demand at present prices, or perhaps higher, while common and nondescript will rule low.

The breaks last week comprise 925 hhds, 244 tres, and 50 boxes. We continue to quote:

DARK.

Primings	$ 1.25a 3.50
Lugs, very common	2.00a 3.00
Lugs, medium to good	3.00a 4.00
Lugs, extra	5.00a 6.50
Leaf, common	4.50a 6.50
Leaf, medium	6.50a 7.50
Leaf, good	8.50a10.00
Leaf, fine	10.00a12.00
Leaf, fine extra black wrappers . .	14.00a16.00

BRIGHT.

Lugs, common	4.50a 6.00
Lugs, medium to good	6.50a 8.00
Lugs, fine smoking	12.50a15.00
Leaf, M. & C.	12.00a15.00
Leaf, common to medium	8.00a12.00
Leaf, good to fine	13.00a15.00
Leaf, extra fillers	16.00a18.00
Wrappers, common	12.00a18.00
Wrappers, medium to good	18.00a25.00
Wrappers, fine	25.00a35.00
Wrappers, extra.	45.00a70.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¾c spot; 99¼c seller April; No. 3 spring 83¾@83¾c; rejected 69¼c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 43¾c spot; 43¾c seller April; 46¾c bid seller May; new high mixed 44c. Oats dull; No. 2 32¾c spot; 32¾c seller April; 34¼c seller May. Barley firm; 55¾a56c spot; 54½c seller April. Rye dull; 68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; $22,10a22,15 spot; $22,22½a22,25 seller April; $22,45a22,47½ seller May. Lard firm; $13,17 1-2a13,20 spot; $13,27 1-2a13,30 seller April; $13,47 1-2a13,50 seller May. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,05.

On call board wheat was unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats nominal. Pork and Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Flour firm; receipts 12,000 barrels; No. 2 $3,00a3,75; superfine western and State $4,00a4,50; common to good, $4,55a5,25; good to choice $5,30a5,75; extra Ohio $4,90a7,25; St. Louis $5,25a9,00. Rye flour and corn meal dull. Wheat: fair export demand; receipts 29,000 bushels; No. 1 spring, poor, $1,28a1,29; ungraded do $1,08a1,29; rejected $1,05a1,06; No. 3 Chicago spring $1,10; No. 3 Milwaukee $1,10 a1,13. Rye rather more steady; State 82a85c; western 78a82c. Barley firm. Malt dull. Corn: mod rate export and home trade demand; receipts 73,000 bushels; mixed no grade 58a58½c; do graded 63c. Oats lower; receipts 49,000 bushels; western mixed State 41a47½c; white 47a51c. Hay firm. Hops firmer; eastern and western 11a14c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar, rice and molasses in fair demand. Petroleum firm; crude 8½c; refined 14a14½c; cases 18¾a21c. Tallow steady; prime 9¾c. Rosin steady; $1,60a1,62½. Turpentine steady; 39c. Eggs unchanged. Pork steady; $22,75a23. Beef steady; plain mess 12½c; extra 13a13½c. Cut meats: western quiet; middles unchanged. Lard opened steady and closed steady; prime steam $13,62½a13,65. Butter and cheese firm and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 10.—Refined petroleum 10½d.

ANTWERP, March 10.—Refined petroleum 29¾f.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Cotton firm at 6¼@6 9-16d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 6,800 bales American. Breadstuffs steady; receipts for three days 12,000 qrs., including 10,000 American. Cal's white wheat average 9s 10½@10s; club 10s 2d@10s 8d; red spring, No. 2 to 1, 7s 10d@9s 10d. Corn: new 26@26¾s. Lard: American 60s. Cheese: 61s. Refined petroleum 11½@11¾d; spirits 8¾@9d.

LONDON, March 10.—A slight improvement is observable in the principal English grain markets. Grain has been generally held for full prices or for some advance. At Birmingham, on Thursday, wheat was dull and declined a shilling per quarter, but at Bristol, Manchester and elsewhere the tone of trade was in favor of sellers for wheat, barley and oats. Last week's imports of wheat, flour, beans and Indian corn were heavy, but the deliveries of English grain showed a decided falling off. The average prices of English grain are: In country wheat 43s per quarter, barley 32s 7d, oats 25s 4d. In London prices are as follows: Wheat 43s, and barley 32s 6d.

At Mark Lane to-day English wheat was firm, but the supply small. Old samples are held for a shilling advance on the week. Foreign wheat makes full prices. The supply is moderate and the demand slack. Barley and peas are dull. Oats are strong. Maize are less depressed, holders refusing 27s for good mixed American. Flour is dull in consequence of heavy stocks.

The Liverpool *Corn Circular* says that violent gales, accompanied by rain and snow and a wintry temperature, have passed over the country. Agricultural operations have been almost suspended and spring work is getting much in arrears. The wheat markets of Great Britain are recovering from their late dullness. Several have improved from six pence to a shilling a quarter. Business at Liverpool and in the neighboring districts is also steadier at the extreme prices of the earlier part of the week. To-day's sales of wheat were of fair extent at full prices. Red wheat was a shade easier.

The Liverpool *Cotton Brokers' Circular* says cotton has been in increased demand this week, with a material rise in prices. Although on Wednesday and Thursday the market was quieter, quotations all generally advanced. American descriptions were in very active request during the earlier part of the week, and quotations advanced about a farthing per pound, but at the close there is more desire to sell and the extreme advance is barely maintained. Rather more business has been transacted in Sea Island cotton, but at easier rates. Business has been chiefly for common qualities of Egyptian. In fut ires there has been an extensive business, but it has been more limited during the last few days. Prices, after an advance of fully a farthing, are now about one-eighth above those of last Thursday.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and firm; western mixed 62½c. Oats dull; western white 45a50c; mixed 40a42c. Rye dull, but steady; 78a82c. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and easier. Pork $23. Bulk meats: shoulders 9¼c; clear rib 12½c, loose. Bacon shoulders 10¼a10½c; clear rib 13¾a13¾c. Hams 15¾a16c. Lard steady and unchanged. Butter active and firm; western extras 29a30c; firsts 26a28c. Petroleum firmer, but not quotably higher. Coffee unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,09.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Flour quiet; high grades $7a8. Wheat: amber $1,41a1,43; white $1,45a1,55; Pennsylvania red $1,40. Corn firm at 82a83c. Oats: yellow 57a58c; white 58½a60c. Oats: white 43a45c. Clover seed 14¼a15c. Whisky firm at $1,09. Petroleum nominal; crude 10¾c; refined 13¾c. Butter scarce; New York and Bradford county extra 35a37c; firsts 28a32c; western extra 28a30c; firsts 25a26c. Cheese firm; New York 12¾a14c; western fresh 12 1-2a13c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 16c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Cotton dull at 12¼c. Flour dull at $5a5,75. Wheat quiet at $1,00a1,25. Corn dull at 48a50c. Oats quiet and firm at 35a40c. Barley and rye firm and unchanged. Pork quiet at $22. Lard firm and in fair demand; steam 13¾a 13 5-8c; kettle 13¾a14c. Bulk meats quiet and firm at 8¾a9¼c; 12¼c. Bacon steady at 9¾a13¾a13½c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm; $1,04.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 10.—Flour in fair demand; western superfine $4a4,50; common extra $5a5,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7,00; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9,00; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 60a62c; white 62a63c. Oats firm and unchanged. Lard generally held out of the market; 13¼c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,37; No. 1 white Michigan $1,39; No. 2 $1,31; Indiana $1,30. Corn steady; high mixed 48c; seller April 48c; seller May 50c; low mixed held 43 1-4, 46c bid; no grade 44½c. Oats dull; No. 2 33½c; Michigan 33 1-4c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Cotton firm at 12 a12¼c; sales 2,400 bales; receipts 2,900; shipments 2,700. Flour: receipts 2,000 barrels; shipments 2,700. Flour firmer; sales 91,043¼a1,05. Corn steady at 48c. Oats firm at 42c. Lard dull at 13¾a14¼c. Bulk meats firm at 9, 12½a12¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Sugar firm; common 6a6¾c; fair to fully fair 6¾a7¾c; prime to strictly prime 7 1-2a7 3-4c. Molasses firm; fermenting common 30a35c; prime 40a42c; strictly prime 43a48c; choice 50a52c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Cotton quiet; 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork steady; $23¼. Bulk meats: shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 13¾c. Hams 13¾a13¾c. Sugar cured hams: 14a14¾c. Lard: 14¼a15¼c. Whisky: $1,01.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 11¼c; prime white, 150 test, 12¾c; Michigan State test 14c cash car lots.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 10.—Wheat unchanged. Corn weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 56c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held $1; No. 2 Bay $1,08.

Live

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are increasing cloudiness, southerly winds and areas of rain.

Connor's Trial

The trial of George Connor, the counterfeiter, is not yet concluded. The testimony is all in, and Mr. McSweeny addressed the jury yesterday afternoon. To-day Mr. Reed, and probably Mr. Wilson, (who opened the case for the Government), will make the concluding arguments. There is no doubt a verdict of guilty will be returned.

The West End Gas Company.

A meeting was held on Thursday evening in the office of Mr. Hershberger's feed store, South Side, to give vent to the universal dissatisfaction caused by the high price and large amounts of gas charged by the West Pittsburgh Gas Company. Numerous protests having been made to the company without effect, the meeting resolved to circulate a paper pledging the signers not to burn any more gas, and to have their meters removed until the company reduces the price to $1.50 per 1,000 feet. (The present price is $2) Twenty-five signers were obtained immediately, and Messers. Michael Rodgers, member of Council from the Thirty-sixth ward; W. C. Taylor and T. P. Hershberger were appointed a committee to procure further signatures. Another meeting will be held at the same place on Tuesday evening to hear the report of the Committee.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Meetings Last Night of the Appeals and Claims Committees and Sub-Water Committee.

The Committee on Appeals held a meeting last evening, Mr. J. Fennerty in the chair. The petitions of the following parties were granted: B. R. Vashkohte, Sixteenth ward; Henry Evers, Eleventh ward; Margaret Dwyer, Fifth ward; Sarah and Mark Dougherty, Fourteenth ward; Wm. Minnesagger's heirs, Fourteenth ward; John Parkinson, Fourteenth ward; Soho Mission church, Fourteenth ward; F. E. Reimer, Eleventh ward.

The following were disallowed or referred to the assessors: Henry Shaler, First, Third and Twentieth wards property; Mrs. Mary E. Kinney, Eleventh ward; Robert Franklin's heirs, Eleventh ward; Melchior Bayer, Fourteenth ward.

At a meeting of the Committee on Claims and Accounts last night, the claim of J. C. Purdy for injuries received on account of the bad condition of the sidewalk on Reed street, was negatively referred to Councils. This claim has been before the committee for over a year.

The claim of King & Parke for construction of boardwalk on Brownsville avenue and North street, amounting to $58.41, was affirmatively recommended.

The Board of Health was to have held a regular semi-monthly meeting, but no quorum being present, nothing was done.

A meeting of the sub-committee appointed by the Water Committee to confer with the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad relative to the water rents assessed on that company, was held last evening. Mr. W. P. Shinn, Vice President of the railroad company, appeared and claimed that the assessment of 1875, amounting to $3,335, was too large. Mr. Bostwick, the Assessor, also made a statement. The committee did not arrive at any conclusion, however.

BREVITIES.

····Councils meet on Monday.

····Applicants for the Librarianship of the Allegheny Public Library are increasing. Most of them are ladies.

····A boy named Robert McCloskey fell on Darragh street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and fractured one of his arms.

····Mr. McClintock will commence boring a gas well at the foot of Mulberry street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, in a few days.

····The Allegheny policemen do not relish the proposition to reduce their wages. They prefer doing without any addition to the force.

····Mrs. Wilson, who was arrested for sneak thieving in a house on Fulton street, was committed to jail yesterday by the Mayor to await a hearing.

····A colored boy named Mason Edwards, was sent up for trial yesterday by Mayor Phillips for the larceny of a lot of clothing from L. K. Billings.

····The difficulty in the Board of School Directors of the Tenth ward, Allegheny, has found its way into court, where it will doubtless be promptly straightened out.

····On the South Side the gold fever is rising. A meeting was held last night at Eighteenth and Sarah streets for the purpose of organizing a company for the Black Hills.

····The Legislative Investigation now progressing in this city is provoking quite general discussion as to the necessity for so pending money to maintain the Board of Revision.

····A man, whose name was not ascertained, was dangerously crushed by being caught under a land slide on Brownsville avenue last evening. He was brought over to the city.

····An Allegheny young lady remarked last night, as she eased her stays, that nothing would produce mental depression quicker than a successful wrestle with a dozen sections of hot waffles.

····It is now said that the telegrams that passed between Thompson and his Brownsville friend, "mother is sick," and "mother is worse" were cipher telegrams to indicate the prospects of the trial. Thompson has not been heard from yet.

····While George Thursby was passing through the tunnel in the Thirtieth ward, under the track of the P. V. & C. R. R., yesterday evening he was struck on the head and in the small of the back by bricks thrown by boys and injured so seriously that he had to be carried home.

····Two men from Franklin, Pa., went into the saloon of Saylor & Haggerty at No. 33 Liberty street, near the Allegheny depot, on Thursday night and were robbed of all their money. The police arrested the proprietors, on complaint of the victims, and two girls found in the house, and fined the latter five dollars each and costs. None of them had forked over the collateral at last accounts.

····On Thursday night officer David Stewart arrested, in the Twelfth ward, Joe Connelly *alias* "Curly Jack," as a suspicious character. It was the purpose of the police authorities to send him to Claremont as such, when it was ascertained that he had been recently transferred five cent nickels. This being a weightier charge than the other he was transferred to the custody of the United States officials and committed for a hearing.

····The Committee on Claims and Accounts met yesterday afternoon and a resolution for the payment of the rent due for armory for Hutchinson's battery was postponed because no one seemed to know the amount of the rent. A resolution was ordered for the payment of the balance due Ling & Parks for building a board walk on North and Brownsville avenues. The claim of J. C. Purdy, amounting to $500, for damages sustained by him in falling through a hole in the board walk on Reed street, was negatived.

····Orders have been issued by General Pearson for an inspection of the troops of the Eighteenth Division, in full uniform, armed and equipped. The company commanders are directed to have their company books in readiness, as these, as well as arms, will be thoroughly inspected, and a report thereof made to this Adjutant General. In his General calls attention to the necessity of a close and careful preparation for the coming Centennial year, and urges the officers of the Division to give their especial attention to their commands, and spare no effort to secure further improvement.

····Last evening a man walked up to a gentleman who was sitting in the ladies' waiting room of the P. V. & C. R. R. Depot, on Federal street, Allegheny, stated that he was a police officer, and arrested him for sitting in that room. When they reached the door he turned to his prisoner and told him he would let him go for $5. The gentleman refused to give the money, and being Officer Merriman, who was in uniform, he called him and told him of the affair. The officer arrested the pretended officer and took him to the lock-up, where he gave his name as McClelland. He will have a hearing to-day.

····T. T. Oliver, a Western Union Telegraph operator at the Bourbon stock yards in Louisville, Kentucky, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forgery. At the preliminary examination it was shown that on the 29th of February last C. W. Cash, of Garrett & Co., applied to Oliver to have him inquire the selling price of cattle in East Liberty, Pa., and Covington, Ky Oliver rattled his instrument and soon gave Cash a message saying the market was dull and low at both places and that he had better sell in Louisville. This he did, and alleges that he lost $1,100 by the operation. Being in East Liberty last week Cash learned that the parties there had sent no dispatch, and that the one given him by Oliver was forged to procure its price, two dollars and seventy cents.

PERSONAL.

···Assistant U. S. District Attorney Knox has resumed his duties, apparently well pleased with life after the pleasures of his bridal trip.

···The friends of Captain Thos. Elliott, one of our oldest citizens and an intelligent and ever courteous gentleman, with every educational and moral fitness for the office, suggest his nomination for County Commissioner.

···Judge Kirkpatrick pays no attention to recommendations of criminals to mercy by petit juries unless he thinks they deserve it. A man convicted yesterday of larceny but recommended to mercy was sentenced to the penitentiary for 5 years by his Honor.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Ale and Beer Spigots.

Liquor Mixers, Bar Spoons, in great variety, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

THE INVESTIGATORS.

The Valuation and Taxation of Down Town Property—An Inspection of the New Engines and Their Foundations—Adjournment Until Tuesday.

The Legislative Investigating Committee met promptly on time yesterday morning. All the members were present, Mr. Weimer having arrived a few hours previous to the meeting. No witnesses being present the investigators, at the suggestion of Mr. Carson, paid a visit to Hartupee's foundry, accompanied by Mechanical Engineer Lowry and Assistant Schineller, where they inspected the engines and other machinery for the new water works. When the tour was over, and after they had returned to the Council chamber, the examination of witnesses was commenced. Squire J. J. Herman testified that he was guardian for the heirs of George Schwartz. "They own a house and lot on Plum alley, near Liberty street; the lot is twenty-two by fifty-seven feet; the house is a three story brick, thirty years old; Mr. Schwartz paid $5,000 for the property; at the last assessment it was assessed at $17,250; I would have been glad to have a purchaser for it at from $8,000 to $10,000; I remonstrated to the City Assessor, but it did no good; he said it was as valuable as Liberty street property, although it is only suitable for beer hall purposes, for which it is now used; it rents for fifty dollars a month."

Mr. Randall Morton, of the Twenty-second ward, gave evidence, the tenor of which was the same as the testimony given on Thursday by other residents of outer wards, in relation to high valuations and exorbitant taxation.

DOWN TOWN PROPERTY.

Mr. A. H. Miller testified that he has considerable property in the city, ard owns an undivided one-fourth of the Monongahela House. He bought it in 1874, in company with Messrs. Clark and Crossan, at private sale, although the parties were embarrassed at the time; we paid $200,000 for it, but the valuation was fixed at $378,000. The Board of Revision equalized the valuation to $225,000, although I offered to sell at the price we paid for it; the Central Hotel property was also kept up at a very high rate, but I cannot remember the figures now.

Mr. Thomas Brown was sworn and testified that he owned property in the Third, Fourth, Eleventh and Twenty-first wards; the property in the Third ward I have owned for twenty-one years, and paid $9,000 for it then; it was assessed last year at $45,000; I wouldn't like to give $30,000 for it. My lot on Liberty street, Fourth ward, is assessed at $19,000; it cost $7,200, nineteen years ago; this is worth $15,000. The witness proceeded to describe his property in the Eleventh and Twenty-first wards. He said fourteen years ago it cost him $300 an acre; it is valued at $4,500 an acre. He would lease it to any person who would pay the taxes on it and give him $100 per year besides. He did go to the Revisors, but he found it was no use. He asked the Assessor to let him know how his neighbors were assessed, but that official told him he hadn't time to give the information.

WHAT IS THE SYSTEM.

Mr. John W. Tim testified as follows: "Reside in the Nineteenth ward; also own property on Wood street, 19x80; purchased it in 1862; paid $10,000; it is assessed at $1,400 per foot front, or a total of $26,600; the buildings are assessed at $3,000; this year the property is put down at $900 per foot front, and the building at $2,400. Under a forced, or Sheriff's sale, I don't think it would bring more than $15,000, and I don't think it is worth more than that." The witness then described his property in the Nineteenth ward, and said he thought it was assessed enormously high.

Mr. Smith, of the committee, expressed a desire to understand the system upon which assessments are made, and Judge Mellon proceeded to enlighten him. He said the law required that the valuation fixed by the city must not exceed that made by the county, but did not require that it should be the same. It might be less, but it must not exceed. The Judge said, in the remarkable "leap year," when the city valuation leaped from $21,600,000 to $176,000,000, the Board of Revision was inaugurated, and the equalization scheme introduced. He said if a man happened to have a friend or an enemy on the Board the value of his property would be reduced or inflated. He thought the Revising Board an unnecessary and expensive organization.

During the course of his remarks he suggested that the committee should visit the Board while in session.

Mr. Hugh Bole volunteered the statement that the City Assessor had said he would not believe one taxpayer in a hundred in regard to the value of his property.

THE INSOLENCE OF OFFICE.

Major Wm. Frew was the next witness and testified as follows: Own twenty two acres in the Twenty-second ward. The value was fixed at my own figures, $150,000, which is right; the property is unproductive, and would not rent for the taxes; I was shamefully treated by Assessor Phelps; I went to his office to look at the books of the property-holders, and a clerk told me I could not see the books, but he would furnish transcripts. While this was being done the Assessor came in and asked me what I wanted; told him that I was gathering some transcripts. He said I could not get them; he hadn't time to make them; told him I didn't want to occupy his time, but I considered him merely as my clerk. He threatened to eject me from the office, and said he didn't, don't know what my city property will be assessed at this year; I made out returns, and if the assessments are fixed at the price given, I will not complain; when the property referred to was assessed at $7,000 per acre before the panic; think the high rate of taxation has forced much of it away from the city. I rented ninety acres for $200 and the taxes amounted to $2,700. Our firm have some property in the Eighteenth ward, taxed on a value of $40,000 per acre, which is totally unproductive; the tax last year was $1,500. We hold the property at $5,000 an acre. It has a value, though it is unproductive. Like Micawber we are always waiting something to turn up. Never had any trouble in examining books at the County Commissioners' office. Have examined books there without the least surveillance.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. Wm. F. Murdoch corrected his testimony given yesterday by stating that the figures given then were the taxes for 1874. His taxes for 1875 were $1,747.75, of which $1,499 86 were for city purposes and the remainder for county taxes.

The ····· was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning at ten o'clock.

The intention was to take the investigators through the East End wards, Mr. Alex. King furnishing the carriages, but only enough of them could go. Mr. Smith was obliged to go home, and Messrs. Graff and Swan had other engagements. Messrs. Weimmer, Miner and O'Neill, however, accepted the invitation, and during their drive took in the foundations of the new water works.

An Open Letter From Treasurer Magee to Mayor McCarthy—His Explanation of Surplus Receipts and Existing Deficiencies.

We have been furnished with a copy of a letter written by City Treasurer Magee in reply to the speech made by Mayor McCarthy on Thursday afternoon before the Legislative Investigating Committee. The lateness of the hour at which the document was received, together with its bulky dimensions, are regret to state, to condense it. The quotations in the Treasurer's letter are taken from the report published in the GAZETTE. After devoting a few critical words to the character of the Mayor's discourse, the Treasurer says that "the statement of the former that the taxpayers ought to know how much money is to be collected from them, and where it is going to, and that the present system of fraudulent collection should be condemned and abolished," was inapt and that most people would understand it. So much that money was collected from the tax-payers which did not go into the City Treasury. "This you know to be untrue because had the City Treasurer permitted anything like that he would have been both fool and knave. His bail would have been responsible for the money and he would have placed himself within the pale of a criminal prosecution. You must be aware that the amount assessed for tax in the several wards is returned to the Controller and Clerk of Councils on his books against the City Treasurer. This debt remains until balanced by collections, discounts, exonerations and lost taxes.

CAUSE OF DEFICIENCIES.

"I presume that you meant that the actual receipts would be largely in excess of the published estimates. If you meant this I will endeavor to show that the system is neither fraudulent or vicious, but on the contrary, is correct and at the present time the only correct way in which a desirable result can be obtained and past mistakes rectified. Previous to 1875 the mistake was generally made of estimating more revenue than was actually received; the appropriations based on the estimate having to be met in full, thus causing a deficiency or revenue. These deficiencies were largely augmented by re-estimating outstanding taxes as a basis for future appropriations. Another fruitful cause of deficiencies was the practice of estimating receipts from special taxes levied to pay the interest and principal of the separate debts of the city of Pittsburgh and the several districts consolidated with it since 1867. This is corrected in the ordinance now in your hands so as to prevent any future deficiencies from this cause. The correction not only fails to meet your approval, but is a subject of more marked disapproval than the errors of the past. The equalized valuation for 1875 was, net, as shown by the Assessor's books, $128,722,728. The appropriation ordinance of 1876 is based upon the presumption that the assessed value of property cannot be materially changed until the triennial county assessment is made. The Finance Committee in drafting it based their calculations on taxes being collected on $120,000,000 of this valuation during the fiscal year. The revenue on the additional $8,722,728 of taxable valuation would go to supply deficiencies created from insufficient revenue in the past;—the only way in which it could be supplied. These deficiencies were not felt at the time they were being made for the reason that large sums were annually appropriated to certain sinking funds upon which there has been no demand for the payment of money."

WHERE THE DEFICIENCIES ARE.

After claiming that the amount to be received from old city special tax is properly "appropriated, the Treasurer further says: During the last four years—from 1872 to 1875, inclusive—while the property located in the city of Pittsburgh, as it existed prior to 1867, has paid by taxation every dollar of interest on its separate debt, and provided the legal sinking fund for the ultimate extinguishment of the debt, yet, by estimating the full amount of tax to be realized without deducting the amount of interest to be paid, general taxation has been lessened and a deficiency of receipts created amounting to $108,338 37. The interest chargeable to this fund has been deducted and placed to the credit of appropriation No. 1. This sum being estimated as receipts, and appropriations being made against it, in the face of the fact that the money to be realized was to be placed in and added to the interest appropriation. The amount estimated to be received from this source during the period aforesaid was $132,000. The amount actually received was $135,888.03, the separate indebtedness of Lawrenceville on a lesser scale showing like results. This is corrected by the appropriation ordinance in your hands, the estimated receipts being equal only to the amount appropriated for sinking fund purposes and preventing any deficiency from this cause during the current year. The appropriation ordinance of 1876 was drawn to meet the objections you urged last year. The members of the sub-Finance Committee which drafted this ordinance were men of an order of intelligence and honesty possibly equal to your own. They gave their time gratuitously to this labor. They had nothing to conceal then and have nothing to conceal now. Their only desire being to correct errors of the past and provide against their recurrence. If the ordinance cannot be passed you are aware of the effect of your proposed veto and must bear the whole responsibility, and it is serious. Under the laws of this Commonwealth, no debt can be contracted by any city unless in pursuance of an appropriation previously made by law. If there is no appropriation, debts contracted by Police, Fire and Water Department service are illegal. It is a very serious matter and behooves anything but reckless consideration and hasty action.

Very truly yours,
C. L. MAGEE,
City Treasurer.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Proceedings of the Meeting Last Night.

The Allegheny City Teacher's Institute held a session last evening in the Fourth ward school house. Some pieces of music were sung by pupils of the school, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Cooper, of the U. P. Theological Seminary. Prof. G. Dale was then introduced, and discoursed for a short time on elocution. First he defined the art, showed its different departments, and explained how different organs are concerned in its exercise. He called attention to some instances of bad delivery that are often heard. He closed by naming comprehension, sympathy and adaptation as requisites for a reader in the proper rendition of a piece.

The Professor then read the court scene in "The Merchant of Venice," "The Soldier's Rest," and a few other pieces. Another piece was sung, and the Institute adjourned to meet at 9:30 o'clock this morning at the same place.

In the programme for this morning the following questions are proposed for discussion: "Should Pupils Be Punished by the Teacher for Truancy?" "Should an Apology Be Required? Even If Required from a Pupil in the Presence of the School?" "What Opportunities for Teaching Morality Are Offered by the Ordinary Recitations of the School Room?"

There will also be some reading and class drills on primary instruction, natural philosophy and mathematics. Profs. Morehead, Daniels, Conroy and Morrow, and Superintendent Davis are expected to participate.

A FEW WORDS TO FEEBLE AND DELICATE LADIES.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," Etc., Etc.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure, and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I can constantly testify with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefitted in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or to be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of any thing more disheartening, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principle of the old school in conducing and completing of the vital forces of the system when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be a deplorable one indeed. But, lady reader, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws of life governing your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as your delicate condition should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonic, alterative, compounded with especial reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest encomiums from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, realizing a dull, heavy, all-gone, that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual dragging down pain in your back, that renders you irritable and fretful,—may all be overcome and subdued by a perseverying use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities, painful menstruation and those bearing of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all the diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (post-paid) to any address on receipt of $1.50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

Photographing in Pittsburgh.

The finest photographs produced in the country are made in this city by Mr. Davis Mahan, No. 43 Fifth avenue, an artist without a superior in his line in New York or Philadelphia. This is attested almost every day by persons who have obtained pictures from leading eastern artists, the universal verdict being that "None are so good as Mahan's." Mr. Mahan is a practical chemist, which gives him a decided advantage over all other photographers in this section. The shadows on his pictures are soft and mellow, giving the likeness a most natural and life-like appearance. His facilities for executing first-class work are unsurpassed, and his light is good in all sorts of weather. He is now making several new styles of pictures in the shape of designs which cannot be obtained elsewhere, and among which is a medallion made without enamel and not liable to get scratched like other medallions. The specimen portraits on exhibition in Mahan's parlors abundantly testify to his superiority as an artist, and every picture given out is equally as good as the finest of these. While Mr. Mahan has long held the first place among Pittsburgh photographers, he has not been content to rest on his well earned reputation, but is all the time putting forth his best efforts to obtain a still higher degree of excellence, and consequently is to-day turning out a better picture than ever before.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The second half of the present term of the Pittsburgh Female College will begin on Monday. The high reputation of this institution of learning has tended to steadily augment the list of students, and the number in attendance during this term has been very large. However, Dr. Pershing has succeeded in securing another room where two or three more young ladies can be accommodated for the last half of this term. Parents interested in giving their daughters the benefit of the mental and moral training only to be had in an educational institution of the first rank should avail themselves of the opportunity offered here, and send for a copy of the catalogue explanatory of the *morale* of the really excellent College over which he presides.

We Are Now Selling

Our large and elegant stock of German Student, Fancy Parlor, Dining Room and Hall Lamps, chandeliers of all styles, brackets and side lights, lanterns of all descriptions at cost. We make the fittings for parties who are dissatisfied with exorbitant gas bills, and put lamps for burning oil in place of gas. This is a rare opportunity to purchase cheap. Call and see us.

E. D. WEYBURN & CO.
90 Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

No Failures at This Office.

Every operation a perfect success. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, the only *safe* anesthetic. Beware of $5 and $10 sets of teeth, and all cheap operations. For first-class dentistry go to Dr. Spencer, 254 Penn avenue.

N. B. Office open Sundays and evenings.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Pathfinder, at New York; steamer Nova Scotian, at Baltimore.

A Feast of Reason.

A grand banquet of mental viands awaits the reader at the book and news depot of Gildenfenny & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue. Every bent of mind can here find something to gratify its taste and suit its capacity. The latest periodicals, magazines, &c.

Fine French and Bohemian Cut, Engraved and Decorated

Goblets, Champagne and Wine Glasses, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Hoyt Bros. et al. vs. David Ackerman. Report on the sufficiency of petitioning creditors presented and approved.

D. S. Waring & Co. et al. vs. John Spear & Co. Debtors adjudged bankrupts, and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

Evan Evans, bankrupt, this city. Injunction ordered to issue against Dr. Samuel Floyd.

Geo. Duncan et al. trading as McKnight, Duncan & Co., and McKnight, Porter & Co., were discharged from bankruptcy.

James P. Robinson, bankrupt, of Armstrong county. Leave to proceed to trial, and judgment in certain points pending was granted.

Olling Bros. & Co. et al. vs. John B. Stevenson & Bros. On motion said debtors were adjudged bankrupts.

Jefferson T. Lee, bankrupt, Clarion county. On petition, order made allowing him to amend his schedule.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

James McKay vs. Wm. Welsh; previously reported. Still on trial.

Mulholland vs. Heffron et al. Motion for new trial *ex parte* defendant.

Wm. Seitz vs. F. & H. Hartmeyer. Verdict for plaintiff for $40.

Byron H. Culbertson vs. W. H. Benton et al. Action in ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff for 6 cents damages and costs.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

Annie Murray indicted for aggravated assault and battery was convicted of simple assault and battery and recommended to the mercy of the Court. Judge Kirkpatrick fined her $5 and costs.

James Kirkpatrick, Jr., pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of *fornix et cet.*

Annie Dodds was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Martin Farrell and Thos. Purtelle were convicted of larceny and sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Neal Briceland was convicted of larceny and sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Stephen Fitzpatrick and Frank Quinn were convicted of larceny from the person, and Fitzpatrick recommended to the mercy of the Court. The latter was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

Arthur Hobson and Wash. Twain are on trial on a charge of forcible entry and detainer.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

Diamond vs. Diamond. Previously reported. Jury out.

Jennie McFadden vs. Samuel Chamberlain. Previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $517.86.

Court Brevities.

ALL surety and desertion cases will be taken up in the Criminal Court to-day.

COUNTY SURVEYOR STOCK and Mr. Knox, a builder, made an examination of the Court House yesterday to see if there is danger of any more of the cornice falling, and found no cause for alarm.

THE bill for the gas burned in the Court House the last quarter was $1,100—$100 more than for the same quarter the preceding year, and then the price was 60 cents more per thousand feet. A bill of the examination of the cause is being made.

A Distinction With a Difference.

Belknap in his palmy days gave his check for one thousand dollars for a Bradbury Piano, simply because Mrs. B. must have the best of everything, money being no object with her. But money is an object with people who have to earn it by honest means. To such this is certainly a golden opportunity, as neighbor Hamilton, at 77 Fifth avenue, is selling his magnificent Bradburys, that ordinarily sell at $1,000, for $800 and $850, while others at $700 to $850 at $400 to $450, also the matchless Decker Pianos, of which he has a few splendid specimens left, he will close out at about cost. The Estey Cottage Organ, which needs no words of praise from us, as the merits have long caused their name to be a familiar household word in every cultivated family circle, are being disposed of at an actual sacrifice, as Mr. Hamilton must close out his entire stock before he moves at April 1st. It is not necessary for you to have the cash to pay down, as he will make terms to suit every purchaser, and no fear of purchaser's responsible, or can give good reference. Please remember the place is S. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, next to Mellon's. You will see the announcement of removal at the door.

Organists Wanted.

As is well known, a demand for good organists always exists, because the number of persons competent to fill such places is limited. The cause of this scarcity is that so very few opportunities are offered to those desiring instruction. A first-class pipe organ is an instrument so large and so costly, that the purchase of one is placed utterly beyond the means of those who desire to benefit themselves by a thorough knowledge of it, and, consequently, the means of construction are offered, as it is seldom that an educational institution possesses one. Hence it is that we feel we are conferring a benefit when we call attention to the unusual facilities afforded by the Pittsburgh Female College. This institution, presided over by Dr. Pershing, possesses an organ which is beyond doubt the finest instrument for educational purposes in the country, upon which instruction is given by Mr. Nicholas Wilson, a musician of rare ability, and as an organist is classed among the best in the country. Those desiring instruction or practice on a really fine instrument should call on Dr. Pershing.

Second-Hand Pianos and Organs.

Seven octave, double, round-Chickering, cost $675 cash two years ago, at $250; Bradford & Co., full Agraffe 7⅓ octave, used one year, fine finish, and as good as new, $325; also many others at $175 to $225. Over about 75 splendid organs, many almost new, ranging from $25 to $125. These, and all the rest of our goods must be sold absolutely before April 1, this season, as we move First one gets best choice. Also about 100 good stools, slightly damaged, new ones and second-hand ones, from 50 cents to $2. Prices to suit so much an object as to get rid of our entire stock, as changes and alterations on our new store rooms will prevent us occupying it at once, and we must therefore sacrifice our stock rather than store it before April 1. Call this season and call early at S. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's. See announcement at the door.

Special Auction Sale.

George Crawford & Co., No. 82 Fifth avenue, auctioneers, by their advertisement on this page, will offer the remaining portion of their stock of Jewelry, consisting of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Silverware, Bronzes, &c., &c., at auction sale, afternoon and evening. Among the assortment is included some of the finest goods left from their large stock, and persons desirous of purchasing anything in this line should not fail to be on hand, as there will be some rare bargains offered. The stock must be closed out before Tuesday. On Monday afternoon the show cases, counters, shelving and fixtures will be sold without regard to cost. The sales are positive.

White Wash Brushes

and all other kinds of brushes at the well known manufactory of J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

Delays are Dangerous.

Go and see the fine line of piece goods in stock at B. Teigel's, No. 53 Smithfield street. You can get your clothing made to order at this establishment in the latest and most approved style, as Mr. T. has a reputation of long standing as a thorough, practical workman; keeps himself posted in regard to the leading metropolitan fashions, and employs only first-class workmen, thus guaranteeing to his customers the full benefit of perfection in style, quality and fit.

Good Business Property To Let.

We would call the attention of parties desiring a good location to the three story warehouse No. 140 Wood street. Shipping facilities from rear. Elevator in building. Terms very moderate. Enquire of

ISAAC TAYLOR,
No. 129 Wood street.

Dr. Scherer's Wild Cherry Lung Cordial cures Coughs, Colds, and other lung affections. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and at Dr. Scherer's office, No. 73 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Canopy Top

Carriages at very low prices; new goods, bills and patterns, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Children's Carriages

of all kinds; new styles and very low prices, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Coughs.—A Medicinal Preparation in the form of a *lozenge* is the most convenient. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumption and Asthmatic complaints. TTH-S.

If You wish

to buy a good brush of any kind call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Hotel Proprietors

who are about fitting up their tables and bars with glassware, will find the best stock in the city at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

Brushes, Brushes.

wholesale or retail at the manufactory of J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The last two performances of Mr. and Mrs. Florence as *Hon. Bardwell Slote* and *Mrs. Gen. Gilfoyle* will be given this afternoon and evening. Outside of these characters, in which are concentrated all the interest and humor, and there is plenty of the latter, the play isn't worth a tuppence. They had an immense house last night.

Miss Lillie Eldridge opens an engagement on Monday evening.

Library Hall.

This theatre will be occupied next Thursday and Friday evenings by Duprez & Benedict's minstrels. They have introduced a new plan for the selling of reserved seats, which is that persons securing them in advance of the date of the entertainment can purchase them at fifty cents each, (the general admission price,) but on the day of the entertainment seats will then be at the usual price, seventy-five cents. It will therefore be an advantage to get them in advance, at Hale's.

Trimble's Variettes.

There will be two performances at this excellent place of amusement to-day. At both the matinee and the evening performances, the full strength of an unexcelled company will appear, and those persons who attend will enjoy fun and variety such as they can find no place else. Words of commendation, however, are almost unnecessary, as the house is always crowded.

Velocipedes.

Call and see the best Velocipedes in the city; they look better and will wear longer than any other in the market. Call and see them at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Great Western Gun Works,

285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, **REVOLVERS,**

Ammunition, Barrels, Locks, Mountings, &c., Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets.

Repairing done. Call and examine, or send for Illustrated Price List.

MARRIED:

COCHRAN—HAMPTON—Thursday evening, March 9th, 1876, by the Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., Mr. MANSFIELD B. COCHRAN and Miss MARY S., daughter of Wade Hampton, Esq., both of Allegheny city.

DIED:

SUNKILL—Friday morning, March 10th, at the residence of Wm. McKenney, Sr., 149 River avenue, Allegheny city, Pa., JACOB SUNKILL, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Wm. McKenney, Sr., 149 River avenue, Allegheny, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MEENES—On Thursday, March 9, 1876, at 12 o'clock, MARGARET WOLF, daughter of John Meenes, aged 21 years and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 498 Fifth avenue, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

DENNISTON—On Thursday afternoon, March 9, 1876, DAISIE, youngest daughter of George F. and Mary D. Jennison, aged 2 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 153 Taggart street, Allegheny, THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

DYER—On March 8, at 11 o'clock, JOHN, son of James and Ann Dyer, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 3 cond avenue, Soho, TO-DAY at 3 o'clock P. M.

NAHMMACHER—On Thursday, March 9th, at 6 P. M., LOUISA NAHMMACHER, daughter of Charles F. and Alvine Nahmmacher, aged 3 years, 5 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Bluff street, above Marion, TO-DAY at 2 P. M.

PEARSON—At Lawrence, Mass., on Wednesday, March 8, 1876, ROBERT PEARSON, father of Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral from Fourth Avenue Baptist Church on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medicinal Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system, every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Cancer, Cancerous Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Boils, Carbuncles, Blotches in the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure Blood, Liver Complaint, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead, Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the above causes, expelling them and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and tones the nerves.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervous and General prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and druggists to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and it is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

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